

## China Starts 'Reshuffling' Leadership, Li Peng First

Hu Jintao, 55, Elevated To Vice President, Is Viewed as Man on Rise

By Erik Eckholm  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's new leadership lineup was partly completed Monday as the National People's Congress confirmed Li Peng, prime minister for the last 10 years, as its next chairman.

The vote by the national legislature, which ratified a choice made in secret by Communist Party leaders, marks the continued survival near the top of a man many Chinese dislike because of his prominent role in the suppression of student demonstrations near Tiananmen Square in 1989.

There had been speculation here that Mr. Li might be embarrassed by significant numbers of "no" votes or abstentions from the nearly 3,000 delegates to the national legislature, who were all selected by the Communist Party. He received 89 percent of the votes cast — a poor showing by the historic standards of party-run elections, but not so bad as to weaken him seriously.

The balloting followed weeks of vigorous lobbying behind closed doors by party officials eager to show a unified face to the nation and the world.

The congress also confirmed the selection of Hu Jintao as vice president, a possible measure to groom him for top jobs. At 55 the youngest member of the Politburo's seven-member Standing Committee, he has long been seen as a comer in the party and has enjoyed the patronage of President Jiang Zemin but does not have a sharp public image.

In the past, the position of vice president has mainly been seen as a ceremonial post, but senior officials are said to hope that his new post will give Mr. Hu more national and international visibility.

Trained as an engineer, he served as party chief in two provinces and is president of the Central Party School in Beijing, which trains party officials.

Approaching the end of its 15-day session, the National People's Congress formally re-elected Mr. Jiang as president of China and chairman of the central Military Commission. Mr. Jiang, who is also chief of the Communist Party, the core of his power, remains first on the country's leadership group.

On Tuesday, the Congress is expected to ratify Zhu Rongji, the guiding hand in economic policy in recent years, as the new prime minister. On Wednesday, the new slate of government ministers will be confirmed.

Mr. Li is believed to represent a more cautious and conservative strain among China's top leaders. He is stepping down as prime minister, a more powerful job than his new one, because he has led the legal limit of two terms. But remains officially ranked No. 2 in the (iburo), the country's most powerful body, perhaps setting the stage for confrontation with the impatient, boldly assertive

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## 'Mystified,' Clinton Says Of Allegation By Willey



President Clinton responding Monday to allegations made by Kathleen Willey on CBS's "60 Minutes."

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, apparently fearful that dramatic new allegations against him could undercut the persistent public support he still enjoys, denied Monday that he had forced his sexual attentions on a White House assistant who had come to ask him for help.

"I have said that nothing improper happened. I told the truth then, I told the truth in the deposition," Mr. Clinton told reporters during an appearance at a high school in Silver Spring, Maryland. "I am mystified and disappointed by this turn of events."

He spoke a day after the former White House employee, Kathleen Willey, 51, said during an appearance on



Kathleen Willey speaking at a podium.

the CBS program "60 Minutes" that Mr. Clinton had kissed her, touched her breasts and placed her hand on his genitals. Asked if she thought he had lied under oath by denying such actions, she said, "Yes."

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Willey's Story, the Contradictions

The speed of Mr. Clinton's response, especially after his repeated protestations that he could not comment on the ongoing investigation, appeared to indicate serious White House concern about Mrs. Willey's appearance and whether it might finally puncture his buoyant public support, especially among women. While Mrs. Willey's charges had

been reported earlier, they were the first to deal with an alleged unwanted sexual overture by the president inside the White House — not when he was governor of Arkansas — in what the public would widely view as an abuse of power. Also, they came on the most popular public-affairs program on U.S. television, from a woman with no apparent reason not to tell the truth.

In contrast to Paula Jones, who has support from conservative groups in her sexual-misconduct suit against Mr. Clinton, Mrs. Willey is a longtime Democratic activist who has described herself as a friend of Mr. Clinton's.

Before Thursday, when Mrs. Willey testified before the grand jury investigating the case and made it

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## A Shrunk and Rusty 'Nuclear Stick'

Economic Woes, Obsolescence and Treaties Slash Russia's Arsenal

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's strategic forces, the vast phalanx of nuclear-armed submarines, bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles built during the Cold War by the Soviet Union, are suffering a dramatic decline because of arms-control treaties, the Soviet breakup, looming obsolescence and Russia's economic depression.

Regardless of whether the United States and Russia move ahead on bilateral arms-control treaties, a decade from now Russia's forces will be less than one-tenth the size they were at the peak of Soviet power, according to estimates prepared in Russia and in the West. Ten years from now, if current

trends continue, Russia may have a strategic nuclear force just larger than that of China, and somewhat larger than those of Britain and France combined.

This slide has enormous implications for Russia and the West. For Russia, the decline has raised painful dilemmas

Second of two articles

about its place in the world, underscoring yet again the erosion of its superpower status.

At the same time, while the nuclear shield is shrinking, Russian leaders have decided to rely on the deterrent power of the nuclear weapons more than ever — to compensate for their even weaker and more chaotic conventional

forces. President Boris Yeltsin recently signed a new national security doctrine that enshrines this idea. Russia also has dropped its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

"All we have is the nuclear stick," said Lev Volkov, a prominent Russian military strategist. "Of course, we should all together decrease this nuclear danger. But right now, we have nothing else. We're naked. Can you imagine that?"

Some Russian strategists are beginning to look for an exit from the arms-race mentality of the Cold War, a way that would preserve Russia's membership in the nuclear club, perhaps even its Great Power status, but without the enormous drag on its resources. One recent

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## On Holocaust, Pope Urges 'Repentance'

But Document Does Not Accept Church Role in Racist Theories

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

ROME — In a long-awaited document on the role of the Roman Catholic Church during the Holocaust, the Vatican on Monday called for an "act of repentance" for the failure of Catholics to stop the slaughter of Europe's Jews but skirted the issue of how much the church, its leaders and its teachings contributed to the vicious anti-Semitism of the Nazis.

The document, in preparation for 11 years, was greeted with cool appreciation and guarded disappointment by Jewish leaders, some of whom criticized the Vatican's failure to judge those Catholics who collaborated with the Nazis or those, including Pope Pius XII, who kept silent about Nazi atrocities.

"It is a very important statement, but it is disappointing in certain respects," said Rabbi David Rosen, director of the Israel office of the Anti-Defamation League, and its co-honorary with the Vatican. He noted that Catholic bishops' conferences in France, Germany, Hungary, Poland and other countries had gone further in acknowledging a deeper responsibility for the moral climate that allowed Nazism to dominate much of Catholic Europe.

Cardinal Edward Cassidy, head of the Vatican Commission on Religious Relations with the Jews, which produced the document, said the 14-page statement, written as a teaching document for the worldwide church, was "more than an apology."

"This is an act of repentance," he said at a Vatican press conference Monday morning.

"At the end of this millennium, the Catholic Church desires to express her deep sorrow for the failures of her sons and daughters in every age," the document itself said. "This is an act of repentance since as members of the church, we are linked to the sins as well as the merits of all her children."

The document carries an introductory letter from Pope John Paul II, who on the eve of the year 2000 has been leading the Catholic Church through "an examination of conscience," reviewing sins, crimes and errors that have been committed in its name through the centuries.

In his preface, the Pope, born in Poland, where as a young man living under Nazi occupation he witnessed the deportation of Jewish friends, colleagues and neighbors, referred to the Holocaust as an "unspeakable iniquity." He expressed a "fervent hope" that the Vatican document would "help to heal the wounds of past misunderstandings and injustices" committed by Christians against Jews.

The document examines the "catastrophe" of the Holocaust, when Jews were persecuted and massacred "for the sole reason that they were Jews."

But it also examines the "tormented" history of Christian-Jewish relations, worsened by "erroneous and unjust interpretations of the New Testament," a phrase used last year by the Pope in addressing a Vatican-sponsored sym-

posium on the origins of anti-Semitism. "Despite the Christian preaching of love for all, even for one's enemies, the prevailing mentality down the centuries penalized minorities and those who were in any way 'different,'" the document states.

But to the dismay of some Jewish commentators, the document upheld the distinction, first made by the Pope himself last October, which holds that while the church in the past had helped foster religious prejudice against Jews, it bore

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## Do Sanctions Really Work? Debate Is On In Burma

By Thomas Crampton  
International Herald Tribune

RANGOON — Burma's economy, squeezed for years by Western sanctions and weakened by the economic crisis affecting much of Asia, is in tatters.

Now, the ills afflicting Burma have in the last few months led the clique of generals who rule the country to acknowledge, uncharacteristically, that there are problems: the Burmese currency, the kyat, has plunged; inflation is rising; and investment has declined.

This new openness in turn, has led some supporters of sanctions to question their continued usefulness.

"The economy is getting worse but the government is not shaking and it won't topple," said Ma Thanegi, a former member of the opposition National League for Democracy who was once an aide to the opposition leader and Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. "Boycotts and sanctions will not work."

Since the military regime took over in 1988 and ignored the results of a 1990 election won by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, Western governments have introduced a range of sanctions to pressure Rangoon into suppressing drug trafficking and making democratic reforms.

The country has lost access to most foreign aid. The European Union and the United States canceled the preferential tariffs often accorded developing nations. And last year, a U.S. ban on American companies making new investments in Burma went into effect.

Ma Thanegi, who like many league members in 1989 was sent to prison for a time, argues that such sanctions may

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## Young Germans, Zeal Aids Far Behind Security

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

ALLDORF, Germany — When o Platter and four friends decided at their jobs 25 years ago and set up own computer software company, were emboldened by the flourishing array of enterprises north of Stuttgart that emerged from the ruins of war came to symbolize Germany's economic miracle.

he plucky medium-size companies, run by families and friends, took risks and the employees worked 12 hours. In this region renowned for tinkers and inventors, they often covered imaginative engineering solutions that quickly translated into booming profits.

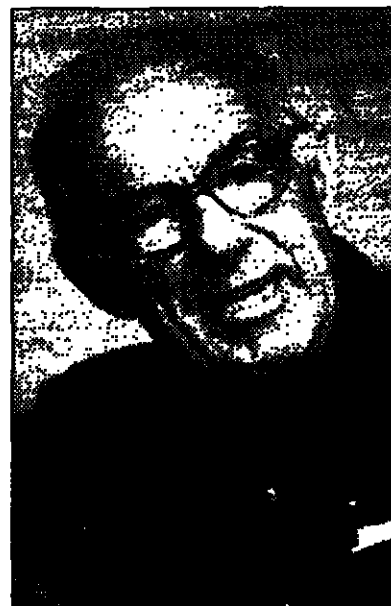
Mr. Platter's company, SAP (for Systems Applications and Products), succeeded beyond his wildest dreams. It has blossomed into the world's fourth-

largest software maker, with 10,000 employees and annual sales of nearly \$4 billion. Half of the world's 500 leading companies depend on SAP's programs to manage their vital operations.

But as he surveys Germany's economic landscape these days, Mr. Platter, 54, wonders how his youthful counterparts lost their drive and entrepreneurial zeal. Germany's best and brightest graduates, he complains, no longer relish demanding careers but yearn only to become pliant civil servants with long vacations and lifetime job security.

"We need an entirely different approach toward life," Mr. Platter said at his company's headquarters. "People are paralyzed with their fear of change

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Dr. Spock, who taught how to rear children and led them against war.

## Dr. Spock, Pediatrician to Millions, Dies

Writer of Baby Manual and Leader of Anti-Vietnam War Protests Was 94

By Bart Barnes  
Washington Post Service

Dr. Benjamin Spock, 94, the pediatrician who wrote the definitive child-rearing manual for a generation of American parents and then, two decades later, led their grown children in the anti-war protests of the 1960s and early 1970s, died Sunday in San Diego.

Dr. Stephen Pauler, who had been Dr. Spock's physician for 12 years, said that he died with his family at home. Dr. Spock had suffered a heart attack, stroke and several bouts of pneumonia.

His book, "Baby and Child Care," had sold more than 43 million copies in the United States and other English-speaking nations when the fifth edition of the book was published in 1992. It has been translated into 38 languages and distributed in 31 foreign countries, and

more copies of it have been sold than of any other single American title.

Its publication in 1946 coincided with the beginning of the post-World War II baby boom and its influence was so universal that the generation of children reared after its publication was often known as the "Spock generation."

When they rebelled against authority and staged disruptive and violent protests against the war in Vietnam, several of their elders blamed Dr. Spock, who by then had become one of America's most celebrated anti-war protesters. Not only was Dr. Spock leading the protests, his critics complained, but he was also responsible for a permissiveness in the early child-rearing patterns of the young protesters that caused them to run amok in the first place.

Dr. Spock always insisted that his

views had been misinterpreted and that, in fact, he supported a firm disciplinary hand in the raising of children.

But it was also true that his methods represented a break with the prevailing wisdom that existed before the publication of "Baby and Child Care." Then, leading thinkers in the field of pediatrics struck an authoritarian pose and urged parents to follow a rigid schedule in the feeding and toilet training of their babies. Overt displays of affection were discouraged and hugs and kisses were considered inappropriate, as was permitting a baby to sit on a parent's lap.

Instead Dr. Spock urged: "Don't be afraid to love... Every baby needs to be smiled at, talked to, played with, fondled — gently and lovingly... You may hear

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## AGENDA

The Dollar			
	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
New York	1.8189	1.8178	
DM	1.668	1.6715	
Pound	129.61	128.13	
Yen	6.0975	6.0985	

The Dow			
	Monday close	previous close	
+116.33	8718.85	8602.62	
S&P 500			
	Monday @ 4 P.M.	previous close	
change	1079.27	1068.58	

## EU Eases Ban on Northern Ireland Beef

BRUSSELS — European Union farm ministers voted Monday to ease the worldwide ban on British beef exports, imposed two years ago over "mad cow" disease, a British government official said.

Ministers supported a British plan that allows a limited resumption in exports from Northern Ireland of beef from herds guaranteed to be free of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or mad cow disease, for at least eight years.

The decision was approved by a qualified majority of EU farm ministers meeting in Brussels, the British official said.

Britain has long argued the scientific case for easing restrictions on Northern Ireland, where a computer database has been in operation for years, providing information on the history of an animal or herd.

Only meat from cattle in "certified" herds would be eligible for export.

## U.K. Official Reaches Accord on Israel Visit

Robin Cook, the British foreign secretary, resolved a quarrel Monday with Israel on the eve of his visit there, in which he agreed to visit the new Jewish settlement of Har Homa in Jerusalem accompanied by Israeli officials rather than by Palestinian ones.

The visit to Har Homa is intended to underline European disapproval of Israeli settlement policy, Page 7.

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## A Presidential Advance? / Kathleen Willey's Story

## 'I Could Not Believe the Recklessness of That Act'

By Peter Baker  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kathleen Willey, a former White House aide who once considered herself "good friends" with President Bill Clinton, has broken her public silence in a televised interview and accused the president of lying under oath when he denied making a sexual advance to her near the Oval Office four years ago.

In a soft, halting voice, Mrs. Willey, 51, recounted to a national TV audience Sunday that she met with Mr. Clinton to seek a job in November 1993 only to have him kiss and grope her against her will. The president, she said, had taken advantage of her emotional distress at a time when her family faced financial ruin.

"It was kind of like I was watching it in slow motion and thinking, 'Surely this is not happening,'" she recalled in the interview, broadcast on the CBS program "60 Minutes."

"I thought, 'Well, maybe I ought to just give him a good slap across the face.' And then I thought, 'Well, I don't think you can slap the president of the United States like that.' And, I just decided it was just time to get out of there."

She decided to make her accusations public, she said, because of what she called the dishonesty surrounding her.

"I just think that it's time to tell this story," she said. "Too many lies are being told. Too many lives are being ruined. And I think it's time for the truth to come out."

Asked if Mr. Clinton had committed perjury by denying a sexual contact with her during a deposition in the Paula Jones case, Mrs. Willey said, "Yes."

During that deposition, which the president gave on Jan. 17, Mr. Clinton remembered meeting with Mrs. Willey but said it involved no sexual overtures.

"I emphatically deny it," he testified. "It did not happen." His lawyer has tried to undercut the account by obtaining an affidavit from a friend who said Mrs. Willey asked her to lie about what she knew of the incident.

In some ways, Mrs. Willey could be a more troublesome witness for the president than the other women claiming sexual encounters. What she alleged was not a consensual relationship, as Jennifer Flowers contended. A longtime Democrat, she cannot be dismissed as part of the "vast right-wing conspiracy," as was Paula Jones, who has aligned herself with conservatives in her sexual harassment lawsuit against Mr. Clinton. And because Mrs. Willey was so unwilling to come forward for so long, she has not given the impression of someone eager to capitalize on her accusation.

Perhaps most worrisome to the White House, Mrs. Willey testified last week before a grand jury as a cooperating witness in the investigation by the independent counsel Kenneth Starr into whether Mr. Clinton or his allies engaged in obstruction of justice.

"The president is absolutely bewildered," Robert Bennett, Mr. Clinton's chief lawyer in the Jones case, said in reaction to the Willey interview. "Because you are quite right, you can't fairly characterize her as a Clinton hater."

But he added cryptically and without elaboration on the ABC program "This Week" that "there's substantial material of what she has said which is under seal which has not been released," and that material, he said, "seriously undercuts her claims."

The basic elements of Mrs. Willey's account on CBS matched her sworn testimony January in the Jones case, which was released Friday. However, while she appeared extremely reluctant to tell her story in the Jones deposition, this



'Too many lies are being told,' Kathleen Willey, here being interviewed on CBS, said in explaining why she was talking now. 'Too many lives are being ruined. And I think it's time for the truth to come out.'

time Mrs. Willey gave a far more descriptive narration that depicted the president as a reckless molester who felt her breasts and placed her hand on his genitals.

Mrs. Willey also said that a prominent Democratic fund-raiser, Nathan Landow, talked with her "extensively" about her testimony, but declined to elaborate, citing Mr. Starr's investigation, which is looking into whether she was illegally pressured to change her story. Mr. Landow has denied trying to influence her deposition.

For the first time, Mrs. Willey also asserted that Mr. Clinton tried to meet her privately once during the 1992 presidential campaign and promised her he would get rid of his Secret Service guards if she did. He had sent someone to get her telephone number at a rally and later called her from Williamsburg, Virginia, where he was suffering from a hoarse voice, Mrs. Willey said she declined to visit him because "my instincts told me he wasn't interested in chicken soup."

On Nov. 29, 1993, the day Mrs. Willey met with Mr. Clinton, her husband, Ed, was mired in

deep legal and financial troubles. Mr. Willey, a lawyer in Richmond, Virginia, killed himself that afternoon, not knowing about his wife's encounter with the president.

Needing money and unaware of her husband's intentions, Mrs. Willey went to see the president in the Oval Office about moving from a volunteer to a paid job. As she described it, Mr. Clinton offered her coffee and escorted her to a small pantry, where, she said, there was a steward.

After pouring her coffee, Mr. Clinton led her down a hall into his private study near the Oval Office, where they talked, she said.

"I didn't give him all the details," Mrs. Willey said. "I just told him that my husband was in financial difficulty and that things were at a crisis point, and that my volunteer days were over, that I needed a regular paying job and could he help me."

Mr. Clinton seemed sympathetic. "He said he would do everything that he could to help," she recalled. Then they walked in the hallway toward the Oval Office. "Right as we got to the

door, he stopped and he gave me a big hug and said that he was very sorry that this was happening to me."

To this point, Mr. Clinton has concurred with her account. In his deposition, he recalled giving her a hug and perhaps kissing her forehead in an effort to console her but insisted, "There was nothing sexual about it."

Mrs. Willey said she did not think so at first either, because Mr. Clinton always hugged her whenever they saw each other. But then, she said, he took the coffee cup from her hand and put it on a bookshelf.

"This hug lasted a little longer than I thought necessary, but at the same time, I mean, I was not concerned about it," she said. At this point in her interview with "60 Minutes," Mrs. Willey began stammering. "And then he, then he, then he kissed me on, on my mouth and, and pulled me closer to him. And I remember thinking, 'I just remember thinking, 'What in the world is he doing?'" she recalled.

"And I, I pushed back away from him and — he, he, he, he's a big man. And he, he had his arms, they were tight around me and he, he touched me."

Asked how he touched her, Mrs. Willey said, "He touched my breasts with his hand and I, I, I was, I was just startled."

Then, she said, Mr. Clinton whispered in her ears, "I've wanted to do this ever since I laid eyes on you." She said she asked him whether he wasn't afraid someone would walk in but he said no. "Then he took my hand and he, and he put it on him," she said. "I pushed away from him and decided it was time to get out of there."

Asked whether he placed her hand, she said, "On his genitals." Asked whether the president was "aroused," she replied, "Uh-huh."

Mrs. Willey said she was stunned, particularly because there was a steward, Secret Service agents and White House aides all nearby. "I could just not believe what had happened in that office," she said. "I could not believe the recklessness of that act."

She wondered whether she had done anything to encourage Mr. Clinton's behavior. "I've gone over this many times — did I send the wrong signal?" she said. The only signal I was sending that day is that I was very distraught."

But she did not go public with her story, she said, because there was nothing to be gained by doing so. "I was embarrassed for the president's behavior," she said. "And I saw no benefit whatsoever in filing a complaint. I mean, who do you file a complaint with, anyway, when it's the president? Where do you go?"

## After an Alleged Encounter, Jobs and Benefits

By Jill Abramson  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kathleen Willey's account, like so many accounts in the investigation of President Bill Clinton's dealings with various women, is murky and contradicted by others.

For example, despite suffering what she describes as distress following her encounter at the White House, Mrs. Willey continued to work there and benefited from presidential appointments.

Two former friends of Mrs. Willey, Linda Tripp and Julie Steele, have given accounts at odds with Mrs. Willey's. Ms. Tripp saw Mrs. Willey as she was leaving the president's office and described her as being "disheveled," with smeared lipstick. But far from being "appalled" by her encounter with the president, Mrs. Willey seemed "flustered, happy, joyful," as Ms. Tripp

described it last summer to Newsweek.

Ms. Steele has submitted an affidavit in the Jones case saying Mrs. Willey urged her to give false corroboration of Mrs. Willey's account of her encounter with the president to Newsweek. Ms. Steele said she was asked to say that Mrs. Willey visited her house the night of the encounter and described the upsetting advance.

But Ms. Steele said through her lawyer that Mrs. Willey did not go to her house or tell her about any improper behavior by the president.

On "60 Minutes," Mrs. Willey said she believed Ms. Steele had been "pressured" to disavow her account and that Ms. Tripp may have mistaken her tension for joy.

What is clear is that while she said she was extremely upset by her meeting with Mr. Clinton, Mrs. Willey did succeed in the mission that had taken her to the White House that day: She found a paying job. In spring 1994, she was given a secretarial job in the White House counsel's

office, where she sat next to Ms. Tripp. Ten months later, the job ended when the deputy counsel told Mrs. Willey she did not have the skills to handle the office's increasing workload.

Mrs. Willey then went to see President Clinton. Once again they were alone. She said in her deposition in the Jones case that she wanted to thank him "for what the administration had done for me," and to express a desire to "come back in some way."

Before she was swept into the Jones case, Mrs. Willey continued to benefit from her White House ties. In 1995, she was on the government delegation for conferences in Copenhagen and Jakarta. In 1996, she won an appointment to the board of the United Service Organization, a civilian agency that provides services to U.S. troops.

Mr. Starr is investigating whether Mrs. Willey won these appointments in an effort to encourage her silence about the encounter.

## ANC Mystery: Ex-Rebel Held Across Border

By Suzanne Daley  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The big mystery in South Africa these days is: Who was Robert McBride really doing in Mozambique?

The former guerrilla for the African National Congress' armed wing is best known for having carried out one of the few acts of sabotage that deliberately killed civilians in the battle against apartheid.

For years now, he has been wearing a suit and reporting for work at a high-level government job. But on Monday, he was arrested in Mozambique in the dusty rundown border village of Ressano Garcia.

He was carrying \$11,000 in cash and was looking over a pile of AK-47 assault rifles when the police arrived. He fled on foot, trying to get back across the border.

Was he working undercover for the African National Congress, the party that governs South Africa? Stocking up on weapons for other former guerrillas who have been linked with murderous robberies of armored cars?

What is clear is that the African National Congress is doing its best to distance itself from him. Although a high-level delegation has been sent to Mozambique to meet with officials there, the head of the party's legal department, Mathews Phosa, said that Mr. McBride was not an ANC business in Mozambique and that if he was involved in an arms deal, it was on his own. The law, Mr. Phosa said, should take its course.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, where Mr. McBride is the director of the Asian bureau, also quickly denied any link to his activities. It said he was on vacation when he was arrested.

Mr. McBride is probably the best-known saboteur to have worked in the future military underground of the African National Congress.

In June 1986, he teamed together more than 220 kilograms (100 pounds) of explosives, attached a mine with a 15-minute timer as the trigger, and then swaddled the bundle with machine gun bullets and scraps of metal for shrapnel. He hid his lethal contraption in the spare-tire well of a Ford Cortina at a crowded beachfront expanse in Durban.

He was out of earshot when his device exploded into two busy bars frequented by whites. Three women died, 69 people were wounded and a new, more aggressive era in the war against apartheid was begun.

Mr. McBride was caught and sentenced to death, but freed in 1992 along with hundreds of other anti-apartheid guerrillas in a grudging government concession aimed at reviving stalled negotiations for a peaceful transition to democracy.

His wife, Paula, visited him in Mozambique over the weekend and told reporters afterward that her husband had been on an "unofficial investigation" of gun-running to the Zulu-based opposition Inkatha Freedom Party.

But Inkatha officials suggested that Mr. McBride might have been trying to buy weapons for the African National Congress in preparation for potential violence before the election next year.

## Long Neglect

By Nadine Brozan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1905, when the average life expectancy was 47, the average age of people in the United States was 40. In 1996, the average age of people in the United States was 76.1. The average age of people in the United States is now 76.1.

Life expectancy has grown by 29 years in this century. In 1905, the average age of people in the United States was 40. In 1996, the average age of people in the United States was 76.1.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Sandstorm Dusts

## 5 Mideast Nations

CAIRO (AP) — A sandstorm churned up in the North African desert blanketed the Middle East on Monday in a haze of dust so thick that flights could not take off or land, sea ports had to be closed and people had difficulty breathing.

At least one person was killed and 29 were injured in road accidents.

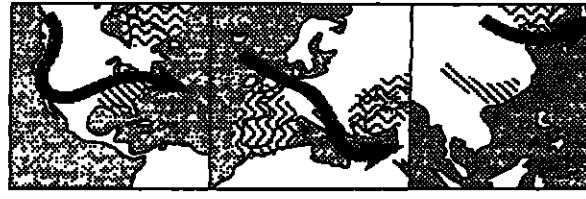
The storm, described as the worst ever in Lebanon and the most severe in Jordan in 50 years, reduced visibility to as little as 200 meters. Israel, Egypt and Syria were also hit.

About 30 flights to and from Cairo were either diverted or canceled, while airports in Luxor, Aswan and Abu Simbel were closed.

Five Sherpa guides trekking with a group of students aged 10 to 12 from an American school in Nepal were injured in clashes with local villagers Monday near Katmandu. The company that organized the trek said that it was the third such incident in the area and that the motive could have been robbery. (AP)

## WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Europe: Rainy along the East Coast. Warm with mostly dry weather from the British Isles through Thursday followed by cold storms crossing the Gulf of Mexico and then the Atlantic. Much rain and snow in the North Atlantic. Cold air will sweep into the northern Plains. Dry and mild in California. Europe with some snow in the north. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south.

North America: Rainy along the East Coast. Warm with mostly dry weather from the British Isles through Thursday followed by cold storms crossing the Gulf of Mexico and then the Atlantic. Much rain and snow in the North Atlantic. Cold air will sweep into the northern Plains. Dry and mild in California. Europe with some snow in the north. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south.

Asia: Warm with mostly dry weather from the British Isles through Thursday followed by cold storms crossing the Gulf of Mexico and then the Atlantic. Much rain and snow in the North Atlantic. Cold air will sweep into the northern Plains. Dry and mild in California. Europe with some snow in the north. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south. Turkey: Moderate rain. Some rain in the south.

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NORWAY (NOK)	1,250	850	30%
SINGAPORE (S\$)	1,250	850	30%
SPAIN (Ptas)	1,250	850	30%
SWEDEN (Skr)	1,250	850	30%
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From Politics  
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## THE AMERICAS

## Long Neglected, Psychiatric Help for Older Americans Comes of Age

By Nadine Brozan  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 1905, when Sigmund Freud was 49, he declared that people over 50 could gain little from psychoanalysis.

"Near or above the age of 50, the elasticity of the mental processes on which treatment depends is, as a rule, lacking," he wrote. "Old people are no longer educable."

Today, however, when Freud's "talking cure" has been surpassed by drugs and other forms of therapy, a growing cadre of medical professionals is challenging the assumption that mental-health care is wasted on the old, and treating patients who are years, perhaps decades, beyond that half-century limit.

Experts say the shift results partly from effective new treatments for afflictions like depression, a common one among the elderly, and partly from surging demand. Americans are living longer. Life expectancy has grown by three decades in this century, to 76.1 in 1996, from

48.7 in 1905, when Freud made his declaration, and the proportion of the population 65 and over is expected to swell in the coming decades.

As their numbers and influence grow, older Americans and their families have become increasingly unwilling to accept mental-health problems as unavoidable consequences of aging, medical experts and advocates for the elderly say.

"If someone 96 comes to me and is depressed, my goal is to relieve that depression," said Dr. Elliot Stein, a geriatric psychiatrist in Miami Beach, a haven for retirees. "It doesn't matter to me how long they will live. Why be depressed?"

Why, indeed? That's what Lillian Morris, 75, figured when she felt herself slipping into an abyss of grief and anger after the death two years ago of her husband of 49 years.

"I needed to find myself as a person again," Mrs. Morris said, "and without some kind of intervention that is difficult to do." A grandmother who lives in New York, she was a school secretary for 28 years before retiring in 1991.

She began taking the anti-depressant Paxil shortly after her husband was found to have cancer three years ago. "I started taking it when I learned his condition was inoperable," she said, "and I didn't want to cry all the time and make him uncomfortable."

She also began seeing a psychiatrist at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and later went into therapy with Renee Solomon, a psychotherapist and professor of clinical social work practice at Columbia University.

"Medication alone couldn't bring me out of my grief," she said, "and unless I had someone to talk to, I knew I would never become a whole person by myself. Now, as I go further along in therapy, I feel as though I can give up the pills. Therapy is helping me to accept the past, and once I do that, I will be able to go on and build a life. Whatever time is left to me I want to live productively."

As help becomes more commonplace, the stigma once attached to it has dissipated, mental-health experts say. As a result, increasing num-

bers of practitioners are working under the geriatrics umbrella.

"When I started out in 1968, I felt a little like a leper because so few people were interested," said Dr. Sanford Finkel, founder of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry and a professor at the Northwestern University Medical School. He has worked successfully with patients older than 100, including one who was 106.

"There was great bias in the field against the elderly and toward young, attractive, verbal, sexual beings," Dr. Finkel said. "Alzheimer's and paranoia were not considered models of what we should be treating."

Markers of change are everywhere. The field of geriatric psychiatry reached a turning point in 1991 when it gained formal recognition as a subspecialty of psychiatry, and the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology began administering examinations to certify geriatric specialists. By the end of last year, 2,360 psychiatrists were certified as geriatric specialists. Similarly, the American Psychological As-

sociation voted last month to recognize that clinical practice with older adults requires special expertise and skill within psychology, and it is exploring certification.

But experts fear that, despite progress, it may be too late to prepare for the coming explosion in the number of elderly people. According to the Bureau of the Census, there were nearly 34 million people 65 years or older in 1996, the last year for which data are available. By 2010, the total is expected to rise to more than 39 million.

In 20 years, one of every five Americans will be over 65, so we need a pipeline with geriatricians, geriatric social workers and nurses," said Dr. Robert Butler, founding chairman of the National Institute on Aging and chairman of the department of geriatrics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, one of only three full-fledged departments in the United States' 126 medical schools. "If we were to start under full pressure this moment," he said, "it would be a struggle to get adequate numbers and training in time for the baby boomers. They are the generation at risk."

## Mexico Gets Chiapas Bill

Legislation Not Approved by Zapatista Rebels

By Mary Beth Sheridan  
Los Angeles Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In an effort to break a yearlong impasse with the Zapatista rebels, the Mexican government has sent legislation to Congress that would provide greater rights for Indians in the state of Chiapas.

But it was unclear whether the move would propel Chiapas toward peace or war. The legislation was based on an agreement between the government and rebels reached two years ago. But after the accord translated into a proposed law, the government insisted on several changes, provoking the wrath of the Zapatistas.

After attempting fruitlessly to persuade the rebels to accept the alterations, the government finally submitted its own version of the legislation to Congress.

"The nation demands a solution to the conflict in Chiapas," Interior Minister Francisco Labastida said Sunday

night, "and the federal government agrees with this demand."

The government appeared confident it would receive the votes of the two-thirds of the Congress necessary to pass the law. But many politicians and analysts said a resolution remained distant as long as the Zapatistas and government were not talking.

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, a sociologist and former adviser to the Zapatistas, said the problem was not so much in the content of the Indian-rights legislation but in the manner in which it was presented. He noted that the government had bypassed a congressional commission in charge of peace negotiations and had not received rebel support for the law.

The legislation would alter the constitution to allow Indian communities greater autonomy in choosing governmental representatives and using traditional forms of justice. It also guarantees respect for Indian culture in areas such as education.



A masked representative of the Zapatista rebels speaking to a visiting Portuguese writer, Jose Saramago, right, in Chiapas.

## Verdict on Sergeant Major: No Room for Nuance

By Jane Gross  
New York Times Service

FORT BELVOIR, Virginia — When military jurors here considered sexual misconduct charges against Sergeant Major Gene McKinney, they were caught in the same muddle that often complicates such harassment cases, whether civilian or military: whom to believe when a woman says one thing and a man says another.

Faced with conflicting testimony, little physical evidence, six accusers whose credibility was questioned and a defendant with an otherwise shining reputation, the jurors concluded they could not say beyond a reasonable doubt that there had been sexual misconduct.

The eight jurors, four officers and four enlisted soldiers, exonerated Sergeant Major McKinney on 18 of 19 charges on Friday. They found him guilty of one count, obstruction of justice, that related to a telephone call in which he tried to persuade his chief accuser to let investigators that their conversations were only about professional development. Unknown to him, his accuser was cooperating with the prosecution and recording the call.

In keeping with practice in courts-martial, the jurors did not make themselves available for comment. Sergeant Major McKinney, 47, who was formerly the army's top enlisted man, faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a dishonorable discharge for the obstruction of justice conviction.

The sergeant major was on trial for many offenses that would not be crimes in the civilian world. But the Uniform Code of Military Justice sets higher standards of conduct to maintain an orderly fighting force and prevent abuses of power in a hierarchical system where men and women live and work together 24 hours a day.

The higher standard is necessary, legal experts generally agreed, because the

stakes are higher: life and death for the soldiers themselves and for the defense of the nation. But in cases like Sergeant Major McKinney's, where an unwanted kiss is considered assault and a provocative remark a solicitation of adultery, a court-martial may be too blunt an instrument for determining right and wrong, some legal scholars said.

"There are nuances to interpersonal relationships like these," said Eugene Fidell, president of the National Institute of Military Justice. "But the switch only has two positions: On and off. It may be a poor fit to use the criminal-justice system here."

Mr. Fidell pointed to what seemed at times a dissonance between the charges and the events in the McKinney case. Charge I, Specification 1, for example, was maltreatment of Staff Sergeant Christine Fetrow, for "repeatedly calling her and asking her to come for drinks to the hotel where he was staying."

Charge III, Specification 4, was indecent assault of Ms. Fetrow for "grabbing her waist, hugging her and kissing her face."

And Additional Charge I, assault and battery, is for touching Major Michelle Guenzelman "on her arm with his hand and then pulling her toward him."

Mr. Fidell said that, without trivializing the concept of sexual harassment, provoking outrage over an invitation for drinks or a hand-holding physical advance could be difficult, especially when a conviction can carry harsh consequences.

"On paper, you could jam those facts into those categories, yes," Mr. Fidell said. "But if the jurors think the categories have taken an artificial turn, they won't play. We haven't completely decoupled the notion of moral stigma from criminal law. And we are trying to use criminal law here to penalize conduct that society tells us has little if any stigma in the classic moral sense."

But in the context in which the charges were made against Sergeant Major McKinney, the army had little alternative but vigorous prosecution, Mr. Fidell and others said. There had been the debauchery of the U.S. Navy's Tailhook convention and the resulting scandal; the case of the bomber pilot Kelly Flinn, discharged after an adulterous relationship; and, most recently, the scandal of army drill sergeants abusing young female recruits at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. All eyes were on the Military District of Washington.

"As a practical matter, the army had no choice given where our society and the defense establishment were when the case unfolded," Mr. Fidell said. "If there was no trial, the army would still be on the defensive a year from now about whether it really cared about the interests of women in a coeducational workplace."

## The Consequences

Dana Priest of The Washington Post reported: Five of the women who accused Sergeant Major

McKinney of sexual misconduct say that their lives have been severely damaged by the case and blamed the army for not protecting their reputations more aggressively or helping them out emotionally during the ordeal.

"What I sacrificed wasn't worth one guilty verdict," said Sergeant Christine Roy, who alleged that Sergeant Major McKinney coerced her into having sex when she was more than seven months pregnant.

"My complete lifestyle has changed," she said. "I used to be happy-go-lucky. Now I keep to myself."

Staff Sergeant Christine Fetrow, who was in the witness protection program, complained about not being able to spend Christmas with her family for fear of putting them in harm's way, of living in lonely hotel rooms for months, and of getting harassing e-mail from the lead defense attorney.

Johnna Vinson, a U.S. Navy petty officer, described how something she said in a conversation with a friend ended up in the McKinney trial. She said she believed that the conversation was a

"setup" to gain evidence for the defense. "The worst part of it," she said, is that "one by one my friends have pulled away."

## Congress Lays Low, And the Public Likes It

WASHINGTON — Lawmakers often joke that Congress is never more popular than when in recess — but this year it is no joke. Recess is a strategy, and it seems to be working, at least for now.

After taking its longest non-election-year recess in three decades over the winter months, Congress is now embarked on one of its shortest sessions in memory, marked by abbreviated workweeks and long holiday breaks. Barely 50 full working days and a couple of dozen half-days remain before its scheduled adjournment in early October. And prospects for action on major bills are murky.

But the Republican-controlled Congress's popularity with voters, as measured by recent polls, is on the rise. It took a substantial leap shortly after lawmakers left for their long midwinter recess in November. A Wall Street Journal/NBC News poll this month showed 57 percent of Americans approved of the job that Congress is doing while 29 percent disapproved, its highest rating of this decade.

Republicans acknowledge that the nation's soaring economy and mellow political mood have contributed to high ratings. But they also contend that the balanced budget agreement last year and the surplus this year have given them a historic achievement that will define this Congress. (WP)

## State Abortion Battles

As the United States continues its debate

over late-term abortions, four states moved last week toward banning the procedure.

In Florida, the Senate, following similar House action the week before, voted to override Governor Lawton Chiles's veto of a ban on a type of late-term abortion that opponents call a partial-birth abortion. Abortion-rights advocates vowed to challenge the ban in court.

One measure of the political heat in the abortion issue out in the states: The Florida override was the first for Mr. Chiles, a Democrat, in his seven-plus years in office.

In Virginia and West Virginia, the legislatures completed final action on bills that would ban the late-term procedure.

In both states, the governors indicated they would go along with the legislatures, and abortion-rights supporters vowed to go to court.

The Oklahoma House also passed a ban on the procedure. There was doubt in that state, however, that the Senate would vote the same way.

At least 20 state legislatures have passed abortion bans of some type, and most of those laws are under court attack. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Ralph Reed, the former executive director of the Christian Coalition and now a Republican political consultant, on the South, where Republican governors have been elected in all the once solidly Democratic states of the old Confederacy, except Georgia: "If the Republicans elect a governor in Georgia, I think the South is moving irrevocably and irreversibly toward being a one-party region." (NYT)

## Thursday

## Trib Tech

Trib Tech explores and explains the breakthroughs that drive technological achievement in the Information Age, as they transform business strategies around the world and bring excitement and entertainment to daily life at home. Revolutionary ideas, fresh applications, hot new products, time-saving software, cutting-edge gadgets — you'll find out about it in Trib Tech.

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## Away From Politics

Defense Secretary William Cohen told the army, navy and the air force that they could continue to mix the sexes in basic training, but should ensure they are housed in "separate areas, if not separate buildings." (AP)

A document dealer who sold papers he claimed proved that President John Kennedy had an affair with Marilyn Monroe was arrested on fraud charges. Lawrence Cusack provided the author Seymour Hersh with documents purportedly showing that Mr. Kennedy bought Miss Monroe's silence. (AP)

The parents of the world's first set of surviving septuplets need a bin of 120 diapers, are helped by 60 volunteers around the clock in Carlisle, Iowa, and make about 40 feeding bottles a day. No problem, they say. "People think it's chaos in here all the time, but really it isn't," said Bobbi McCaughey, 29, the mother. "It's not chaotic. It's busy." (AP)

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## EUROPE

# Jospin Happy That Vote Didn't Chastise the Left

In Some Regions, Le Pen's Party Is Arbiter

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Victory in voting for regional councils carried a hidden message of satisfaction for the Socialist-led government: the absence of voter backlash against the incumbent party of the left that was starting to become automatic in French politics.

This hint of a cautious political gain for the Socialists was seized on Monday by Prime Minister Lionel Jospin in his only public comment on the outcome of Sunday's regional elections, which produced a dull campaign and a record abstention rate.

"I attach great significance to the fact that, for the first time in a long time, the electorate did not use the occasion of an intermediary election to deliver a sanction to the ruling party," Mr. Jospin said on radio Monday.

The final results showed that his coalition of Socialists, Communists and Greens won 36.5 percent of the popular vote, giving Mr. Jospin and his allies a slight edge over the 36 percent scored

by the conservative coalition of Gaullists and center-rightists. Splinter factions shared roughly 12 percent of the vote.

Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front won 15.5 percent, a figure in line with its showing in most recent national ballots. That will give the Front enough seats to play a stronger political role in several regions, mainly in the south of France and in Alsace, commentators said.

In national terms, that outcome roughly maintains the awkward-but apparently workable political balance that has prevailed in France since parliamentary elections 10 months ago.

Even though the country seems ideologically on the right, the taboo against cooperation with the National Front means that power is wielded by the broad Socialist-led coalition.

The voting Sunday seemed to confirm that Mr. Jospin has been shrewd to shun confrontation with the trade unions and try to mitigate the pain of accepting market forces in the economy, even if it often costs the country time in making changes that many French people believe are inevitable.

Mr. Jospin must constantly look over his shoulder at President Jacques Chirac, a conservative, who has gained personal popularity in recent months as he has sought to cast himself as a national moderator, without seeking any initiative.

That power-sharing seems to suit Mr. Jospin's own cautious style, and the results of the regional elections suggested that neither Mr. Chirac nor Mr. Jospin can see any advantage in seeking to cut short this power-sharing arrangement until the next regular election in 2002.

The full political outcome of the regional voting will not be known until Friday, when the newly elected council members vote for presidents of their councils.

The presidents have considerable autonomy and powers of initiative in setting the agenda and channeling the increasingly substantial regional budgets.

The results seemed to give the Socialist-led coalition control of at least 12 of the 22 regional councils. Conservatives had run all but two of the councils for six years since the last election.

But this week will see feverish bargaining in some councils with no clear majority, and the Socialists may gain control of even more regions if local conservatives respect their leaders' orders against even tacit alliances with the National Front.

The Front did not win enough votes in any single region to gain control of a



CAMERA-SHY — An ethnic Albanian boy awaiting a meal Monday in the village of Tushila, 50 kilometers west of the capital of Kosovo. His family fled their village after a Serbian police crackdown.

council, but they could provide enough extra votes to save several regions for the right.

But in the region including Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, Mr. Le Pen's list garnered more than 30 percent of the vote and 37 seats, a larger bloc than that of the Socialists and its allies or the conservative coalition.

Faced with this proof that mainstream conservatives have been discredited in this region after a series of scandals, Francois Leotard, the leading center-right politician, announced late Monday that he would not run for the council's presidency — in effect, leaving open the door to a Socialist victory.

Similarly, other political gains, going beyond statistical victory, seem likely to be pocketed by the Socialists in the overall outcome.

The rich and highly symbolic Ile-de-France region, which includes Paris, will pass to Socialist control for the first time since the regional councils were

created in the mid-1980s. The outgoing council was tarred by widespread suspicions of corruption, and the issue was sufficiently salient for Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn, leading the Socialist ticket, to make a point of publicly disassociating himself last week from a former fellow Socialist minister, Roland Dumas, who is facing indictment proceedings.

The Ile-de-France battle involved two conservative heavyweights, Charles Pasqua, a former interior minister, and Edouard Balladur, a former prime minister, who was credited Monday by analysts with staving off an anti-conservative landslide in the capital itself.

With a dozen or more regional councils under their control, the Socialists are poised to complete their comeback as a national political machine that, for the moment, controls most local government as well as a narrow parliamentary majority.

## BRIEFLY

## No Accord in Italy Strike Talks

ROME — The Italian government and union leaders failed to reach an agreement Monday that would avoid a general strike over the issue of job creation in the country's depressed south.

After an inconclusive meeting, the two sides said they would hold further talks next week. Unions say the government has failed to carry out plans agreed to over the last two years. The strike would take place at the end of March.

The jobs issue could have implications for the government of Prime Minister Romano Prodi. He risks losing the support of the Refounded Communist Party, whose votes he needs for a majority in Parliament. (AP)

## Another Murder in Maze Prison France Extradites ETA Suspect

BELFAST — Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland assailed Britain on Monday after a Protestant inmate was murdered in Maze prison.

The victim, David Keys, 26, had been charged with taking part in the murders of a Protestant and a Roman Catholic earlier this month. He was apparently killed by other Protestant prisoners. In December, prisoners killed Billy Wright, leader of the outlawed Loyalist Volunteer

council, but they could provide enough extra votes to save several regions for the right. (Reuters)

## U.S. Envoy in Dublin Resigning

DUBLIN — Jean Kennedy Smith is stepping down as the American ambassador to Ireland this summer after five years in the post and returning to the United States.

Prime Minister Bertie Ahern saluted Mrs. Kennedy Smith on Monday, in particular praising her for helping to get a U.S. visa in 1994 for the Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams. Raymond Seitz, the former U.S. ambassador in London, recently accused Mrs. Kennedy Smith of being an "ardent apologist" for the IRA. (AP)

## France Extradites ETA Suspect

MADRID — French authorities extradited a suspected member of the Basque separatist group ETA to Spain on Monday, the Spanish Interior Ministry said.

Jesus Maria Beaumont Barberena, 30, is suspected of having headed an ETA cell in the northern Navarra region from 1985 to 1987. Another Basque group, Gestoras Pro Amnistia, condemned the move, saying France "will be responsible for the radical response this deserves." (AFP)

# Despite Kosovo's Turmoil, Macedonia Remains Calm

Neighbor Is Also Home to Many Albanians

By Christine Spolar  
Washington Post Service

SKOPJE, Macedonia — Violence in the nearby Serbian province of Kosovo meant that hundreds of United Nations soldiers were looking for trouble to pour over the icy mountaintops here. But neither refugees nor armed smugglers braved the paths — whipped by wind and knee-deep in snow — that lead from Kosovo.

In fact, the mountains outside this capital were so peaceful last week that some of the UN soldiers, part of a preventive force, were allowed to go on leave. The rest of the 750 U.S. and Swedish soldiers here increased patrols, but no additional soldiers were needed.

"It's a very calm place," said Sergeant Peter Almroth of the Swedish Army, donning a bulletproof vest and helmet to climb an observation tower. "We keep hearing radio reports about possible refugees, but nobody's coming down those hills."

Macedonia is the outside region first expected to reverberate to the violence in Kosovo between Serbian troops and ethnic Albanians; some observers foresee a conflict possibly spreading from here to Greece and even Turkey. Since ethnic tensions simmer in this tiny country of 2.2 million people, no one is ever sure when or whose political calculations could upset an edgy equilibrium.

"The relationship between here and Kosovo is not immediate," a Western observer said. And the political situation here "is not anywhere near the polarization of Kosovo. But all that said, if the situation in Kosovo is allowed to deteriorate, polarization could develop here and be exploited."

Macedonia, a former republic of Yugoslavia, falls behind only Albania and Kosovo as a home for ethnic Albanians. Among its citizens, between a quarter and a third identify themselves as Albanian.

Tensions rise in this young democracy because of its ethnic mix and its neighborhood. The ethnic Albanian political elite here openly aspires to more political power. It also espouses support for neighboring Albanians. But how much the Macedonian Albanians in fact contribute to the plans and dreams of the Kosovo Albanians — whose political leadership wants an independent state — remains a Balkan riddle.

The Albanians of Macedonia have close emotional ties to Kosovo. Arben Xhaferi, leader of the radical Democratic Party of Albania, said his party supported economic and humanitarian aid, but shied away from the idea that arms are part of the aid package.

Mr. Xhaferi said he did not know if the Kosovo Liberation Army — the rebel group that apparently spurred a confrontation with Serbia — had links to Macedonia. But he said, "As pressure grows higher, the emotional disposition of Albanians is more likely to support" the rebels.

There is plenty of illegal arms movement across borders, according to the local press, but no one has made a link between political parties here and in Kosovo. And no one has proven that Albanian rebels are behind the flow.

Last year, Macedonian Army and police forces reportedly seized 3,000 automatic weapons from Albanians who tried to enter the country illegally, according to the daily newspaper Dnevnik.

There are clear differences between the political landscapes of Kosovo and Macedonia. In Kosovo, the Albanians — who account for 90 percent of the population — boycott all government institutions and elections to protest what they see as tyrannical Serbian control.

In Macedonia, the Albanians have political parties, regularly participate in elections, account for a sixth of all seats in Parliament and hold five government ministries.

But Albanians in Macedonia are a minority and have yet to wrest their fair share from the ruling class.

By anyone's count, they are underrepresented in daily government. Albanians represent no more than 3 percent of all police forces and no more than 5 percent of all government positions.

In the last four years, the Albanian community has formed a private university — unrecognized by the state — to prepare its youth to teach and lead.

## U.S. Warns Milosevic

With a deadline three days away, the United States said Monday that there was still no sign that the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, was complying with major power demands on Kosovo and that more sanctions against his country were likely. Reuters reported from Washington.

"There is no sign he is reversing course," the State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said of Mr. Milosevic.

He added that the first item major power foreign ministers would discuss at a meeting on Kosovo on March 25 would be a freeze on Yugoslav assets.

Mr. Rubin confirmed that Secretary of State Madeleine Albright would preside over the meeting of the foreign ministers, representing the Contact Group countries that oversee peace efforts in Bosnia — the United States, France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Russia.

## CHURCH: Act of 'Repentance'

Continued from Page 1

no responsibility for the racial theories that guided Nazism.

"We cannot ignore the difference which exists between anti-Semitism, based on theories contrary to the constant teaching of the church on the unity of the human race and on the equal dignity of all races and peoples, and the long-standing sentiments of mistrust and hostility that we call anti-Judaism, of which, unfortunately, Christians also have been guilty," the document said.

The German Catholic bishops, in a statement on the Holocaust issued in 1995, spoke of the church's "co-responsibility" for the tragedy, echoing a phrase used by German Protestants soon after the end of World War II. Last year, the French bishops conference asked the Jewish people for forgiveness for the church's failure to defend them during the Nazi occupation of France.

Several Jewish commentators Monday were critical of the "Vatican" document for failing to produce a similar accounting of the Rome-based church's record during the Nazi era, and for offering a vigorous defense of Pope Pius XII, a figure who has become the historical lightning rod for debates about the church and the Holocaust.

The document ignores the frequent accusations made against Pius XII, dwelling instead in a lengthy footnote on detailed recollections from the many Jews who were saved in Catholic churches, monasteries and convents during the war, and on the words of praise for the wartime pope issued by Jewish leaders.

"There are positive elements to the document," said Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress. "But there are also problems — the gratuitous defense of the silence of Pius XII, and the failure to discuss the role of the church as an institution."

The document does speak of the widespread failure of leaders and governments throughout the Western world, "including North and South America," to recognize the scope of the catastrophe that had befallen the Jews, and to save them.

"The closing of borders to Jewish emigration in those circumstances, whether due to anti-Jewish hostility or suspicion, political cowardice or shortsightedness, or national selfishness, lays a heavy burden of conscience on the authorities in question," the document said.

# Schroeder Bids For Labor Vote In His Program

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Eager to preserve their lead in opinion polls, Germany's opposition Social Democrats endorsed an election program Monday that courts labor and avoids any mention of the sacrifices that the nation is likely to face after the election Sept. 27.

Strategists for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, meanwhile, announced a shake-up in his re-election team. Mr. Kohl relinquished his role as chairman of the Christian Democratic election platform commission and handed the job to Wolfgang Schauble, his popular parliamentary faction leader and eventual successor.

Mr. Kohl, who remains party chairman, ignored calls that he step down and allow Mr. Schauble to become the party's new standard bearer. Mr. Kohl remains the "Number One," said the party's general secretary, Peter Hintze, refuting a report in Der Spiegel news-magazine that the party already entertains "concrete scenarios" for an eventual Schauble transition.

Gerhard Schroeder, the Social Democrat's candidate to challenge Mr. Kohl, hailed his party's 35-page manifesto as "the most decisively market-oriented ever presented by the SPD." Speaking after a meeting of the party's 13-member national board, Mr. Schroeder said, "it is clear we are ready to take risks and embrace new technology."

German business leaders and economists have criticized Mr. Schroeder's platform because it would repeal economic reforms launched by Mr. Kohl and because some of its pro-business positions are considered to be merely rhetorical.

Painful economic reforms are inevitable for the next Bonn government, political analysts argue, because of the dual competitive pressures stemming from globalization and the new European currency.

Mr. Kohl has been open about the necessity for change, but Mr. Schroeder so far has been vague.

In an appeal to big labor, Mr. Schroeder's document calls for the revival of consensus-building discussions with unions, industry and government to search for a solution to the nation's record unemployment.

It omits discussion of what such solutions could entail.

# GERMANY: For the Young, Entrepreneurial Zeal Trails Security

Continued from Page 1

in Germany. Nobody dares to take any risks. Unless we find a way to encourage greater initiative, we are heading for a lot of trouble in the 21st century."

As Germany heads toward national elections this September, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his Social Democrat challenger, Gerhard Schroeder, insist that the country must establish a culture of self-reliance to adapt to modern challenges wrought by global markets and the information revolution.

But both men are reluctant to tamper with the womb-to-tomb security that German voters cherish. While the two profess a desire to lower taxes and reward private initiative, their actions speak differently: Mr. Kohl has raised taxes 14 times during his 16 years in power, while Mr. Schroeder recently approved \$500 million in public funds to rescue a failing steel company in his state of Lower Saxony.

Mr. Plattner and other business leaders complain that the state sector — which accounts for more than half of the economy — has extinguished much of the nation's competitive fire and fostered leviathan companies that are likely to become dinosaurs in the fast-moving world of high technology.

"People often leave university when they are in their 30s," Mr. Plattner said. "At that age, you are too old and conservative to take risks with your life."

"You do not want to take a chance with failure because in Germany, unlike in the United States, there are rarely any second chances. What's driving the success of the United States are new, young entrepreneurs. But you won't find them in Germany."

Despite their wealth, high educational standards and a respected tradition of scientific research, Germans have been slow to embrace the computer culture. The United States has twice as many personal computers per capita and 10 times the volume of e-mail as Germany, according to the Intel Corp. chairman, Andrew Grove.

German banks are notoriously reluctant to finance the dreams of the few young Germans who wish to emulate Microsoft Corp.'s chairman, Bill Gates. Venture capital remains woefully scarce: In 1996, a bit more than \$380 million was invested in start-up companies in Germany while nearly \$10 billion in venture capital was poured into the U.S. economy, according to a Price Waterhouse LLP survey.

Twenty years ago, every fifth person in Germany ran his or her own business; today, only 9 percent of the German work force is self-employed. And only 10 percent of new college graduates want to start a business, a recent poll of major universities showed, while more than 50 percent want to work for the state.

"The world has changed, yet people in Germany want to cling to the status quo," said Horst Siebert, head of the Institute of World Economics in Kiel.

Business and educational leaders warn that two other factors are damaging Germany's efforts to remain prominent in the global economy: an aversion to information technology plus laws that regulate almost every aspect of work.

"This fear of the digital age is becoming a serious liability for the economy," said Jorg Manno Harms, chairman of Germany's association of technology companies. "We can't even

come close to finding enough people who are willing and able to perform jobs in the computer sector."

The government has only compounded the problem with its regulations. Mr. Harms said. Parliament approved a law last month requiring "information technicians" to complete three years of formal training, plus three years of on-the-job experience, before they qualify to set up a company or take over a business.

The unwelcoming investment climate compels many leading German companies to secure their future prosperity elsewhere. In the last year, nearly \$3 billion in net investments flowed out of the country.

Instead of supporting innovative industries that create jobs, Germany lavishes billions of dollars annually on state subsidies to protect such antiquated sectors as coal and steel. Since German coal costs three times as much to extract as it does in places such as South Africa or the United States, the state pays \$85,000 a year just to preserve each of the 70,000 German coal-mining jobs.

But those subsidies have not stopped unemployment from climbing past 12 percent, with nearly 5 million people out of work, a level not seen in Germany since Hitler rose to power in 1933. While many Germans acknowledge the need for reforms, they also expect the government to insulate them from the harsh effects of globalization by sustaining jobs in outmoded industries and funding the generous welfare state.

Mr. Plattner, the software maker, says this mentality poses the most serious threat to Germany's future. "We do not have much time to turn things around," he said. "The world is moving faster with all kinds of new technology."

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Iran Tightens the Reins On Iraqi Oil Smuggling

By Robin Wright  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a major break in U.S. efforts to close loopholes in the economic embargo of Iraq, Iran has begun a crackdown on sanctions-breaking oil shipments that have earned Saddam Hussein's government hundreds of millions of dollars over the past two years.

The move is widely interpreted in Washington as a positive political gesture by Tehran to the United States, according to senior U.S. officials and regional experts.

## Defying U.S., Iran Opens to Investors

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — A senior Iranian oil official unveiled on Monday a string of oil and gas projects to be opened up to foreign companies, but investors could risk running afoul of U.S. trade sanctions.

Mahmoud Mohaddes, exploration chief at the state-owned National Iranian Oil Co., told a petroleum conference attended by U.S. and other Western executives that Tehran was fully opening its doors to foreign investment in its vital oil and gas fields.

Mr. Mohaddes spoke of more than 100 different prospects across Iran that were "wide-open" to foreign investors, whose funds Iran needs to maintain its position as the world's third-largest oil exporter behind Saudi Arabia and Norway.

"We invite all foreign companies and contractors to join us to develop and explore for our oil and gas," Mr. Mohaddes said.

"This is a pre-official announcement of what is available for international companies," he added. "The official announcement will come in the next two months."

President Bill Clinton signed the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act in 1996. The act allows the president a range of penalties that can be imposed on foreign companies that invest more than \$20 million a year in Iran's oil and gas sector.

The projects listed by Mr. Mohaddes included, for the first time since the Iranian revolution in 1979, onshore oil and gas fields that were previously considered too politically sensitive for foreign developers.

Access to giant offshore gas fields was also included in the offer.

"In terms of global oil markets, the amount is too small to make much difference in price, so the motive and real significance have to be political," said Vahan Zanoian, an oil analyst and president of Petroleum Finance Co. in Washington. "It's clearly a gesture to show goodwill to the United States."

Tehran's crackdown on what has been the fastest-growing loophole in the economic embargo deals a direct blow to the Iraqi president because the traffic is run by his son, Uday, largely for the benefit of the Hussein family and inner circle, Clinton administration sources say.

Illegal oil shipments, which reached significant levels in 1996, recently soared to an estimated 100,000 barrels a day, generating up to \$600,000 daily for Mr. Hussein's government after bribes and price discounts, according to James Placke, a former U.S. diplomat in Iraq now with Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

Iran's crackdown began in mid-February. Since early March, it has cut off more than half of Iraq's illicit oil trade, U.S. officials say. It was begun at the same time Baghdad was being pressured to cooperate with UN weapons inspectors — and may have played a significant role in tightening the squeeze on Iraq.

Iran has been able to restrict the flow of petroleum because most ships that have carried Iraqi oil have used forged Iranian papers and passed through Iranian waters, hugging Iran's coastline, U.S. officials say. When the way was clear, the oil-laden ships then sailed into ports of the United Arab Emirates to sell or barter their cargo.

The Iraqi operation was so effective that only about 5 percent of the illicit oil shipments was intercepted by the U.S.-led multinational interdiction force deployed in the Gulf after Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait led the United Nations to impose the world's toughest economic embargo.

Iranian National Oil Co. denied that it was involved in smuggling Iraqi oil. U.S. officials and oil analysts say corrupt Iranian officials were responsible for aiding the Iraqi operation.

The illegal oil trade epitomized Iraq's often ingenious schemes to defy UN sanctions. It also became the most important source of income for Baghdad to buy equipment to secretly continue developing weapons of mass destruction, U.S. officials say.

Under a UN "oil-for-food" program, Iraq has been allowed since 1996 to sell \$2 billion worth of oil every six months to pay for humanitarian goods. But under a new resolution passed last month, the sales will more than double, to \$5.25 billion every six months.



Hu Jintao returning the applause Monday in Beijing as he was being elected vice president of China.

## CHINA: People's Congress Confirms Prime Minister in New Post

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Zhu, who will run the government but is ranked third in the party.

As the reshuffled leadership takes over, Chinese and foreign observers are wondering about the possible effect on the National People's Congress and its evolving role. As the new chairman of the standing committee of the legislative body, Mr. Li is replacing Qiao Shi, who was pushed from high office during an autumn party meeting.

The congress is often called a rubber stamp for party decisions, and it remains largely that. But under Mr. Qiao, it had become more assertive, helping to shape laws and monitoring how they were implemented around the country. In recent years, sizable minorities of delegates have also made protest votes to register unhappiness with the government's response to crime, for example, or to express opposition to the costly, giant Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze.

The question is whether, under the more conservative Mr. Li, the congress

may cease to be a force for spreading the rule of law. But some analysts point out that Mr. Li will now see the congress as his own base of power.

"He wouldn't be the first person to move there and start to become a born-again fan of legislative autonomy," said Murray Scot Tanner, a political scientist at Western Michigan University who has studied the National People's Congress. "If Li Peng is to have a bureaucracy to support him on policy issues, it will be the N.P.C.'s bureaucracy."

Curiously, the liberal No. 2 at the congress, Tian Jiyun, the first deputy chairman, will stay on in that influential job. He was allied with Mr. Qiao and before that was associated with Zhao Ziyang, the former Communist Party head who was removed in 1989 when he expressed too much sympathy for the pro-democracy students.

Mr. Zhao remains under house arrest and Mr. Tian is a rare former associate now in high office, including, in his case, a spot in the Politburo.

Mr. Tian, even more than Mr. Qiao,

has pushed the idea that the way for the party to save itself is to become a party of law, with a more assertive legislature and greater oversight of the government, Mr. Tanner said.

Mr. Li and Mr. Tian have been acrimonious rivals in the past and how they can get along in the congress is unclear. But Mr. Li has secured the appointment of one of his followers, He Chulin, to the key post of secretary-general of the congress, the person who directly supervises its expanding professional staff.

Despite the differences in emphasis among these various senior leaders, none have questioned the central role of the Communist Party in ruling China. But some, like Mr. Tian, have put more emphasis on fostering more-open discussion and choice.

A major emphasis of the reform wing, too, has been using provincial and national legislators to monitor the performance of the government, especially at local levels where corruption is a serious problem and laws often are ignored.

## RUST: As Its Nuclear Arsenal WITHERS AWAY, Russia Gropes for New Role as Superpower

Continued from Page 1

proposal is for Russia simply to abandon the bilateral arms-control process with the United States and go its own way with a small, independent nuclear force.

In the West, too, the decline of Russia's strategic forces could have serious repercussions, raising questions about the size and posture of U.S. forces. Some see it as a chance for the United States to pursue still-deeper cuts in nuclear weapons, including a new strategic arms agreement, that would keep Washington and Moscow at approximate balance, "locking in" the lower Russian levels with formal treaties.

Only a decade ago, when the Soviet arsenal hit its peak, the Pentagon warned that a parade of new weapons systems was being deployed, including the SS-18 Satan missile, the supersonic Blackjack bomber, and the giant Typhoon ballistic-missile submarine.

Today, that momentum has stopped. The Typhoons, Satans and Blackjacks are doomed. Russia, the sole heir of the Soviet nuclear forces, still has thousands of warheads. But the mechanical leviathans needed to carry them are deteriorating.

The Russian landscape is littered with stark evidence of this decline. At Russia's Northern and Far Eastern ports, nuclear-powered submarines are piling up in watery junkyards. The largest group of Blackjack bombers is rusting away in Ukraine. Even the core of the Russian strategic deterrent, the missile force, is expected to shrink dramatically in the years ahead.

According to the estimates, Russia's nuclear forces are shrinking even faster than the START-2 treaty will require. The treaty, which called for both sides to have between 3,500 and 3,000 warheads, was signed five years ago but has yet to be ratified by the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the State Duma.

Even more striking, Russian and Western specialists now estimate that, if the economy remains flat, Russia probably cannot even sustain the level of nuclear weapons envisioned just a year ago for a follow-on treaty, START-3. In a meeting in Helsinki last March, President Bill Clinton and Mr. Yeltsin set the target for this treaty as 2,000 to 2,500 warheads on each side. Both treaties would be implemented by 2007 but warheads would be deactivated by 2003.

More likely, Russian and Western specialists said, Russia will wind up with an arsenal of 1,000 to 1,500 warheads a decade from now. However, it could fall to half that if the economy does not recover. That would put Russia in a league with China, which is estimated to have 400 warheads today — or roughly equivalent to the total held by Britain, with 260, and France, with 440.

Mr. Volkov recently estimated that even with robust economic growth, Russia will have only 700 warheads a decade from now. Sergei Korotkov, a top Kremlin defense aide, has written that "with a lot of effort" Russia might reach 1,000 warheads by 2015. By contrast, according to the Natural Resources Defense Council in Washington, the Soviet Union in 1990 had 10,779 strategic nuclear warheads.

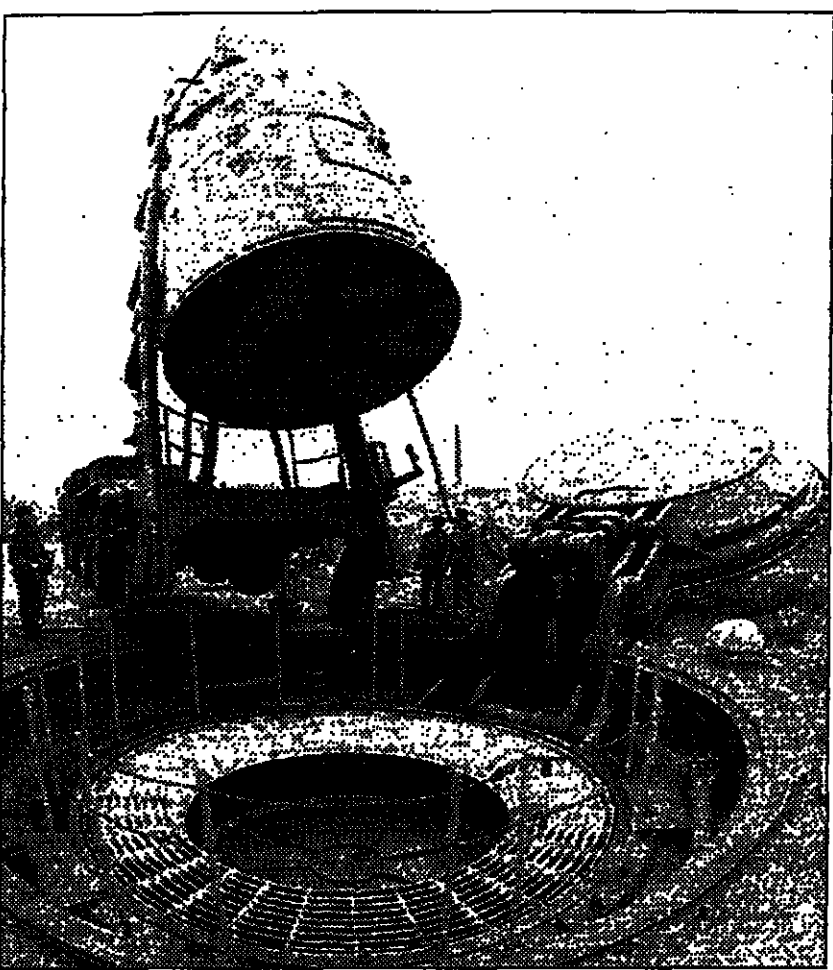
Of Russia's strategic triad, nineteen Blackjack bombers were parked in Ukraine, where they remain. According to Jane's Intelligence Review, the planes have practically lost their combat value. Russia has only six Blackjacks, built in 1991, but a Russian military source said only four of them were combat-ready.

Russia's submarine fleet is the least vulnerable leg of the strategic triad — while the submarines are hidden under the ocean. But the navy is also in trouble. A.D. Baker 3d, editor of Combat Fleets of the World, said that at the present rate of decline, Russia's strategic-missile submarine fleet "will be virtually extinct within a decade."

Of 62 strategic submarines deployed by the Soviet Union in 1990, the navy currently has only 28, and by some recent reports, as few as 23 are operational. At the peak of the Cold War, 20 to 22 submarines were at sea. Today, there are usually two, and they do not go far.

One of the fearsome symbols of Soviet power was the Typhoon, the largest submarine ever built. The six Typhoons completed between 1980 and 1989 could, in the event of a nuclear attack, send 1,200 nuclear warheads aloft. But today only half the Typhoons are working. Three of the huge boats have been taken out of service. A new missile planned for them has yet to materialize, and it is unclear whether they will ever sail again.

In addition to preserving its strategic submarine fleet, the navy is facing other pressing financial obligations. One of the most persistent headaches is that the submarines must undergo an overhaul every seven or eight years. For lack of financing for these repairs, many vessels are being retired early. So far, 152 submarines have been retired officially and more are unofficially in line to be retired.



A strategic nuclear missile silo being opened for inspection by rocket forces at a site about 70 kilometers from Saratov in southeastern Russia.

## BURMA: Some Dissidents Question Usefulness of Sanctions

Continued from Page 1

and up impeding change. "If there were no sanctions, responsible companies could come in with their financial clout and knowledge to change things," she said in an interview. "You have to be realistic. With the government now looking for ways out of this crisis, it is exactly the time they need good advice and expertise."

But the executive committee of the National League for Democracy still supports sanctions unanimously, said U Tin Oo, the party's deputy chairman. "If investment comes in, all the wealth will go to the generals," said U Tin Oo. "The majority of Burmese people are farmers, so they are not affected by sanctions."

"Because of her change of heart, Ma Thaneji has been called a turncoat to the party she still supports, but among activists in Burma she is not alone. "Sanctions are keeping out opportunity," said a former student activist in Rangoon who now works for an international corporation and spoke on condition of anonymity.

"Foreign investment brings contacts with the outside world, ideas and it can also be quite subversive," she said. "The office of every Western business uses a fax machine and e-mail," she said. These can be "powerful tools" in a country where the state strictly controls communications.

Ronald Morris, general manager of Britain's Premier Oil PLC, a major shareholder in Burma's Yetagun gas pipeline project, echoed that, saying, "International corporations bring the technology and value systems of their home countries."

More than just building pipelines, Mr. Morris said. "We import into developing countries state-of-the-art communications technology along with a microculture of the democratic and free society we come from."

To hear the Burmese government tell it, the U.S. ban on investment has backfired.

"The adverse effects are being felt more by the United States, because we have lots of raw material and are rich with natural resources," a cabinet minister, Brigadier General Maung Maung, said in an interview.

Unlike South Africa, which lost precious foreign investment to sanctions, Burma had only just begun to emerge from decades of when sanctions began to be imposed.

For more than two decades until 1988, the dictatorship of General Ne Win led the country along the Burmese path to socialism, a xenophobic nationalism that severed most ties to the outside world.

Once the world's largest rice exporter, Burma had enough fertile land to feed itself without any trade and the government made it clear that foreign ideas were unwelcome.

Since the 1990 election, the politics of Burma have frozen. The National League for Democracy insists it should rule Burma, while the military government continues to consolidate its control over the country.

Political change will come, the generals insist, once economic growth takes place. The National League for Democracy, in contrast, says growth should occur only after political change.

"Unless we resolve the problems of the 1990 elections nobody should invest their money here and nobody should come as a tourist," said U Tin Oo. "Sanctions should stay in place and there should be no economic development until the political issues are solved."

It is hard to measure the direct economic impact of the U.S. investment ban. Apart from some natural gas ventures and a few high-profile manufacturers, the country had not attracted many U.S. businesses. For one thing, Burma's consumers earn on average less than \$300 per year and pay with a currency that is not easily convertible.

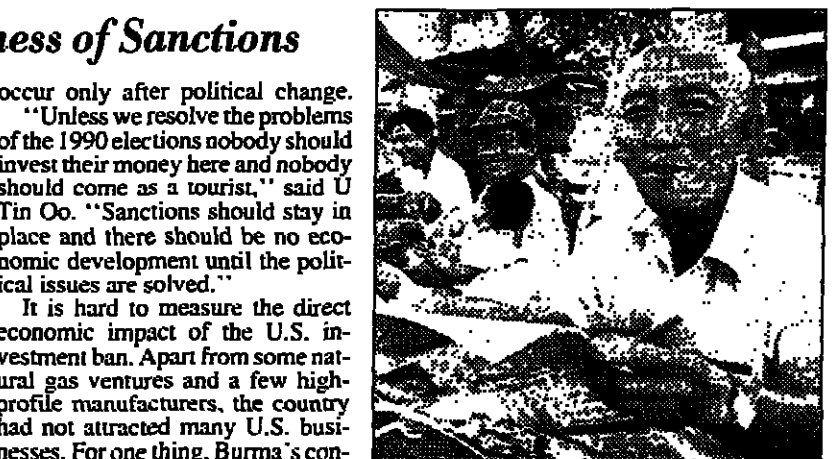
More damaging to the economy than the actual sanctions, analysts say, are parallel efforts, such as laws that several American cities and Massachusetts have passed barring purchases from companies doing business in Burma.

Massachusetts, for instance, recently sent letters warning companies in Rangoon that they cannot bid for state contracts.

Fear that such letters are a precursor to protests has prompted European and American companies to withdraw or to conceal their presence here.

In the months before the United States passed its investment ban, investment in Burma originating from offshore corporate havens like the British Virgin Islands soared, and obscure appellations replaced familiar company names.

Many businesses operating in Burma have scaled back operations to minimize publicity.



A trishaw driver in Pegu, Burma, reading a newspaper and having a smoke as tough economic times keep him idle.

"There used to be a ritual photograph with ministers and businessmen in The New Light of Myanmar newspaper whenever a deal was struck," one diplomat in Rangoon said. "Now fear of retribution from activists has forced people to hide what they are doing here. It makes it much harder to figure out what is really going on here."

For all the anxiety the activists create, the strongest brakes now being applied to Burma's economy come from the economic crisis in East Asia.

About half of Burma's foreign investment and trade come from its Southeast Asian neighbors, which have seen the value of their currencies against the U.S. dollar plummet since July. The plunges have meant that Southeast Asian companies that had opened branches here have had to pull out.

## DR. SPOCK: Pediatrician to Millions Worldwide and Foe of Vietnam War Dies at 94

Continued from Page 1

people say that you have to get your baby strictly regulated in his feeding, sleeping, bowel movements and other habits — but don't believe this. He doesn't have to be sternly trained... Be natural and comfortable and enjoy your baby."

"Tall and lanky with a deep, booming voice, Dr. Spock soon became a surrogate pediatrician to millions and his book, which initially sold at the rate of a million copies a year, made his name a household word throughout America. It also increased his annual income substantially, by \$25,000 to \$60,000 between 1950 and 1970, later up to \$150,000.

He began every edition with this advice: "Trust yourself. You know more than you think you do." He avoided medical jargon, writing in a straightforward, down-to-earth manner that young parents found reassuring and easy to understand.

His own mother, upon reading the book for the first time, commented, "Why, Benny, it's quite sensible."

In the ensuing half century, the book was revised several times and included

new or expanded sections dealing with the roles of fathers in pregnancy and childbirth, divorce and single parenting, teenage pregnancy and new medical information about the likes of milk, eggs, orange juice and aspirin.

Responding to attacks by feminists that he was an oppressor of women, Dr. Spock revised his 1976 edition to play down traditional boys' and girls' sex roles while re-emphasizing the household and parental responsibilities of fathers.

In a "Divorce, Single Parents, and Stepparents" section, which he added to the 40th anniversary edition in 1985, Dr. Spock warned that mothers who gain custody of children would find the early post-divorce period difficult. The children, he said, would be "more tense, demanding, and complaining... and simply less attractive."

But the basic thrust of "Baby and Child Care" never changed, and when critics complained that Dr. Spock had failed to update the book sufficiently to keep abreast of new developments, he answered simply that he got it right the first time.

Not until he was in his late 50s did Dr. Spock become a political activist. He

became deeply disturbed by the United States' resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere in 1962, and on a spring Saturday in Cleveland he joined a demonstration in support of nuclear disarmament. "It was like a bad dream of being outside without any clothes on," he said later.

Over the next few years, Dr. Spock lost most of his inhibitions about taking part in protest demonstrations and became one of the early opponents of U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam.

"What is the use of physicians like myself trying to help parents to bring up children who are healthy and happy, to have them killed in such numbers for a cause that is ignoble?" he said.

As the war in Vietnam intensified in the late 1960s, so did Dr. Spock's participation in anti-war protests.

In 1968 he was convicted with three others in a highly publicized trial in Boston of illegally conspiring to aid and abet resistance to the draft. He told the jury that he considered the war "totally illegal, immoral, unwinnable and detrimental to the best interests of the United States" and he said he felt justified in opposing orders from a government that

"constituted crimes against humanity." He was sentenced to two years in prison, but a federal court of appeals overturned the conviction a year later.

Benjamin McLane Spock was born May 2, 1903, in New Haven, Connecticut, the eldest of six children of Benjamin Ives Spock, for many years general counsel of the New Haven Railroad, and Mildred Stoughton Spock.

In later years, Dr. Spock would always recall them as devoted parents who nevertheless followed a stern and puritanical course in the raising of their children.

As a child, Dr. Spock attended private schools in New Haven, then went to Andover and to Yale, where he rowed on the varsity crew that won a gold medal in the 1924 Olympics in Paris.

He had initially planned to be an architect, but he changed his mind after working as a counselor at a camp for crippled children one summer while he was a student at Yale.

"I watched the orthopedic surgeon working with the children who had had polio. I realized how much he was helping them, and I decided that I wanted to be a doctor."

## British Foreign

By Serge Schmemmann  
The New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and the British foreign secretary, Robin Cook, resolved a dispute Monday over the plan to visit the site of a controversial new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem by agreeing to send officials, not Palestinians, to the site.

Mr. Cook will visit the site in Jerusalem at the start of his tour of the Middle East on Tuesday, accompanied by the Israeli cabinet secretary, Danny Navet, and a representative of the Jerusalem municipality, said David Bar-Ilan, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's communications director.

Mr. Cook arrived in Cairo on Monday on the first stop of a three-day tour of the Middle East as representative of the European Union, a rotating chairmanship is currently held by Britain. From the outset, he had announced that he intended to visit Har Homa, a hillside in East Jerusalem, a hillside that is the subject of a dispute between Israel and the Palestinians.

Mr. Cook's visit to Har Homa, a hillside in East Jerusalem, a hillside that is the subject of a dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, is a significant move, said Benjamin Netanyahu's communications director.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## It's Time Clinton Took Off The Kid Gloves on China

By Fred Hiatt

WASHINGTON — Say you're the president of the United States and two world leaders both want you to visit. They both have big countries and plenty of nuclear weapons, but one's a democrat who considers you a friend and the other's a dictator who shares none of your values. Whom do you call first?

If you're Bill Clinton these days, you call the dictator. Mr. Clinton won't go to Moscow to see President Boris Yeltsin until the Duma — which is about as much under Mr. Yeltsin's control as Newt Gingrich's House is under Mr. Clinton's — ratifies the START-2 arms control treaty.

But Mr. Clinton has set no such conditions for his summit meeting in Beijing; he's so eager, in fact, that he's going in June instead of next fall, as originally planned. If he really hurries, he might make it in time to help his new friends mark the June 4 anniversary of their Tiananmen massacre.

What accounts for this? Some have suggested he wants his Great Wall photo op to distract from the Paula Jones trial, which opens May 27, but his advisers say no, that's not it, either.

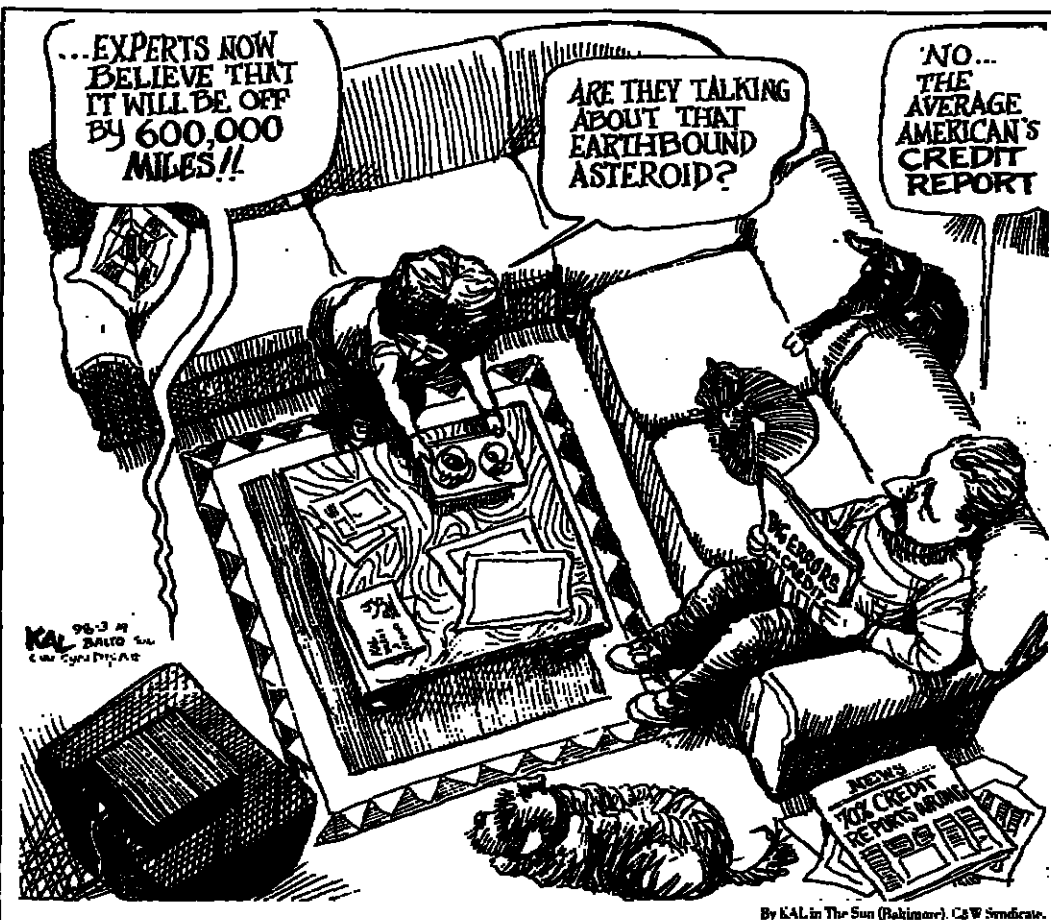
Unfortunately, their denials may be true; what's really going on here is more worrisome than everyday Clinton public relations. What's really going on is the White House is edging toward a full Rupert Murdoch on China.

Like Mr. Murdoch, President Clinton does not like to offend China's dictators. Back in 1994, when he "delinked" trade and human rights, he promised at least to speak forthrightly on China's record of political dissidents, repression of Christian believers and other human rights abuses.

Yet in the UN annual session on human rights (which opened in Geneva on Monday) — a forum where Mr. Clinton specifically pledged to raise these issues — his representatives will have nothing to say on China.

Then there are the nukes. At his first summit meeting with President Jiang Zemin last fall, Mr. Clinton announced that China was no longer a proliferator of nuclear weapons and so could start buying U.S. nuclear technology. Skeptics acknowledged that China had signed on to some important treaties, but they suggested that given

The Washington Post.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## About Kosovo

Regarding "A Spark in the Balkans" (Editorial, March 9):

The editorial, while offering some innovative solutions to the problems in Kosovo, unfortunately supports the goal of multiethnic nations, a concept doomed to failure.

The Treaty of London of 1913 — which artificially shunted off Albanians to various other nations as some sort of war prize — is at the root of the present-day crisis. The international community therefore must be held responsible for finding a present-day solution.

STEPHEN PATTERSON,  
Zurich.

Regarding "Heeding Death Threats, Red Cross Leaves Kosovo" (March 12):

I have often been annoyed by the media's use of the term "security forces." In the article about the Kosovo atrocities, the reporter said scores of people had been killed by "Serbian security forces."

Is that what "security" forces

do, kill scores of probably harmless civilians? Whose security are we talking about? In the same article the killers are called what they really are: police and members of paramilitary units. So why in the first instance use a euphemism?

MARTIN KUHN,  
Essen, Germany.

## Mideast Troubles

Regarding "Now to Devise an Improved Middle East Strategy" (Opinion, Feb. 27) by Flora Lewis:

Thank goodness for the sane and wise commentary of Flora Lewis, who has consistently used her column to counteract the war-mongering attitudes all too prevalent in the United States at the moment.

As she says, Saddam Hussein is a particularly nasty dictator, but it is the whole gamut of problems in the Middle East — not the least of which is the Israeli-Palestinian situation — that renders him as dangerous as he is.

Europeans may agree with America's diagnosis of the Saddam problem but disagree forcefully over the proposed treatment. They are scared of a unipolar world in which the United States does whatever it wants: the "do what we say or we'll bomb you" attitude.

Flora Lewis is right that only by developing a radical new approach to the overall peace of the region — forcing Benjamin Netanyahu to live up to the peace accords, achieving détente with Iran and dialogue with other states — can more dangerous developments be avoided.

CARL HABER,  
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## Violent, Sadistic, Racist Officers of the Law

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — The police officer called late in the afternoon. He spoke hesitantly, afraid that his identity would be revealed. I assured him that it would not.

"I came on this job expecting to do the right thing," he said. "I like people. I was going to help them."

But he said that his efforts and those of many thousands of ded-

handcuffed and terrorized by a dozen cops who turned the apartment upside down in a futile search for marijuana.

The pregnant woman, dressed only in panties and a top, became so frightened that she urinated. Her plea to be allowed to put on dry clothes was denied and she was forced to sit handcuffed in her soiled underwear on her soaked bed for more than two hours.

That ordeal ended when a cop, at the scene announced that the wrong apartment had been hit. Later a police spokesman would insist that the raid had not been a mistake, although no drugs were found and no arrests were made.

The officer who called me said he had been on a number of similar raids.

"They call it 'booming.' That's crashing the door down," he said.

"What happens is that the narcotics guys get these CIs [confidential informants] who are trying to cut themselves sweet deals to get them out of worse charges. They have to come up with something, so they give this [expletive] information. They'll say this guy is selling pot or whatever. But a lot of it's not true."

"The narcotics guys go and get a warrant from a judge. And then they boom the door and totally trash the apartment, but a lot of times they'll come up with nothing. One that I went on, there was this older black woman in the apartment. They threw her down, cuffed her and dragged her outside. It was freezing out and this woman was crying. I felt so bad for her. I said, 'What the [expletive] are they doing?'"

No drugs were found, he said. But the woman's apartment was wrecked. I asked why cops who object to abusive behavior don't intervene and try to stop it.

"You don't want to be branded a rat," he said. "If you were to challenge somebody for something that was going on, they would say: 'Listen, if the supervisor isn't saying anything, what the hell are you interjecting for?'"

"You gotta work with a lot of these guys," he said. "You go on a gun job, the next thing you know you got nobody following you up the stairs."

The New York Times.

## MEANWHILE

icated men and women in New York's police department are being undermined by officers who are arrogant, racist and sadistic.

"A lot of these guys are immature and they don't have common sense," the officer said. "They've been living with mommy and daddy their whole lives. You give them a gun and a shield and they just get power crazy. Do you understand? All of a sudden they're Jesus Christ. They can take people's LIVES."

Instead of cracking down on these volatile young cops, the department frequently goes out of its way to reward them.

"They're like rising stars," he said. "That behavior is absolutely a good way to move up to detective. But in reality they're just bogus tough guys with no sense of responsibility. There's a difference between being gung ho and being a punk and a bully."

The officer said it was difficult to estimate the percentage of officers who engaged in abusive behavior, but he said if he had to guess he'd say about 10 percent.

Some cops, he said, just flat out like to be brutal.

"I used to work with a guy who loved to beat the [expletive] out of people. He's a sergeant now and he's teaching young cops the same crap he used to do."

The officer said he had been prompted to call by columns I had written about two disastrous drug raids that occurred in the Bronx on Feb. 27.

In one of the raids, an innocent man was dragged handcuffed and naked from his apartment and put through several hours of grotesque humiliation before being released. It turned out the police had raided the wrong apartment.

In the second raid, a woman who was eight months pregnant and her 15-year-old sister were

CIAO, M.O.

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## A Drying Well in Japan

NEC Is Turning to Foreign Banks for Funds

**TOKYO** — Citibank NA and seven other foreign banks plan to lend NEC Corp. up to 70 billion yen (\$543 million) in Japan's first syndicated revolving loan, as companies broaden fund-raising efforts to cope with reduced lending by domestic banks.

The move by NEC, Japan's largest maker of microchips and personal computers, comes as Japanese banks are slashing lending to get risky assets off their books and increase capital-to-asset ratios before the end of Japan's financial year on March 31.

"The recent economic turmoil in Japan has made leading companies such as NEC take measures, like the current facility, to insure they are protected from disturbances in the financial markets," Citibank said.

Joining Citibank in the syndicate are The Chase Manhattan Bank, Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, Deutsche Bank AG, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Union Bank of Switzerland, Bank of America and Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale.

The 364-day syndicated revolving facility would enable NEC to get loans for periods of less than six months at the

London interbank offered rate, plus fixed additional costs whenever it wished during the period, NEC and Citibank officials said.

"The deal should improve our fund-management efficiency by lessening the money now held as short-term liquidity and instead allowing us to use it for other purposes," a NEC spokesman said.

Lending by Japanese banks fell in February from the same month a year ago, marking the 17th straight month that loans fell or were unchanged, central bank figures show.

Banks are trying to increase their capital-to-asset ratios to meet global standards, and are finding it hard to meet those levels because they are committing capital to writing off trillions of yen in bad loans.

NEC will rely principally on commercial paper to raise short-term funds and on debt issuance to procure funds for longer-term needs, the spokesman said.

NEC asked the Finance Ministry in January for permission to sell up to 200 billion yen in bonds to finance investments in plants and equipment, according to documents at the ministry.

NEC shares closed Monday at 1,370 yen, unchanged. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



**MICRO-GIANT** — A worker cleaning a huge model of a notebook computer in Hannover, Germany on Monday as the city prepared to welcome Cebit '98, the world's largest computer fair. The fair, at which more than 7,000 exhibitors from 60 countries are expected to gather, will run from Thursday to March 25.

## Devaluation Lifts Shares In Athens

Move to Qualify for EMU Attracts Foreign Buyers

**ATHENS** — Greek stocks surged Monday in a key test of investors' response to the drachma's devaluation as part of the country's efforts to qualify for the planned European single currency.

The Athens stock market's general index closed 7.31 percent higher Monday. Foreign investors took advantage of their stronger foreign currency to buy shares. Shares of companies with export-based businesses rose as their products would now be cheaper abroad.

Prime Minister Costas Karamanlis said Saturday that the drachma was being devalued 14.3 percent against the European currency unit, whose rate is derived from a basket of European currencies. The drachma had to be weakened in order to enter Europe's exchange-rate mechanism, which limits fluctuations in participating currencies.

The step was seen as crucial to Greece's attempt to join Europe's planned monetary union in 2001.

The drachma, which entered the mechanism at 357 to the Ecu, was trading Monday at 348.724 to the Ecu.

The European commissioner for economic affairs, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, welcomed Greece's entry into the mechanism and praised its stabilization plans.

"The entry of Greece into the exchange-rate mechanism is a step in a right direction," he said in Munich.

Mr. de Silguy also said that Ireland's decision over the weekend to revalue the punt by 3 percent helped lay down solid foundations for the country's transition to the single currency.

The drachma's devaluation is expected to lead to price increases for imported goods and an increase in inflation, hurting salaried employees, pensioners and civil servants, as well as companies that have taken out loans in foreign currencies.

But the devaluation is expected to increase tourism, Greek exports and attract more foreign investors.

Greece's finance minister, Yannis Papantoniou, unveiled an austerity program Sunday to keep the currency stable and meet Economic and Monetary Union criteria, including additional cuts in state spending of 350 billion drachmas (\$1.2 billion) to reduce the budget deficit.

The Greek government's abrupt change of policy Saturday — scrapping its hard-drachma policy and devaluing to enter the exchange-rate mechanism — was criticized by Greek newspapers, which said the Greek public was 14 percent poorer. (AP, Reuters)

## Breaking With Tradition, Buffett Unloads Stocks

Berkshire Sees Few Deals in Today's Markets

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Warren Buffett, a man who built his reputation by buying stocks that were destined to soar, says he is having a hard time finding new investments that look cheap. So he has been selling some of the huge stock portfolio he built over the decades.

Mr. Buffett, in the annual report of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., released over the weekend, reported that the company had sold about 5 percent of its stocks last year while buying silver and zero-coupon Treasury bonds.

The company cut back on its holdings in three of its largest positions — Walt Disney Co., Wells Fargo & Co. and U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. — as well as on other smaller stock positions that the company did not disclose.

[McDonald's Corp. shares finished down 1.625 at \$53 on Monday after the company was omitted from Mr. Buffett's list of biggest holdings. Bloomberg News reported.]

Mr. Buffett, chairman of Berkshire Hathaway, gained a wide following for shrewd purchases of stocks over the last three decades, but the annual report showed that the company had sold more shares than it had bought for the second consecutive year in 1997.

"We gained enormously from the low prices placed on many equities and businesses in the 1970s and 1980s," he wrote in the annual report. "In recent years, the actions we took in those decades have been validated, but we have

found few new opportunities."

He warned that it "may be some time before we find opportunities that get us truly excited."

"Perhaps," he fretted, "the attractive prices of the past were the aberrations, not the full prices of today."

Berkshire A-shares finished Monday at \$61,100, up \$1,800.

Last year, Mr. Buffett looked outside of the stock market for investment opportunities. His silver purchases, reported in February, sent silver above \$7 an ounce although the price has since fallen to \$6.135 an ounce.

The report offers no clue as to when Mr. Buffett might sell the silver, or whether he plans to buy more. But it does emphasize that the investment rationale was that silver was in short supply relative to demand, not an expectation that inflation would be rekindled. And it says that Berkshire had a profit at the end of the year of \$97.4 million on the 111.2 million ounces of silver it bought last year.

An earlier commodity speculation by

See BUFFETT, Page 15

## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### American Euro-Cynics Are Wrong

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

**WASHINGTON** — Now that the European Union has formally begun the process of admitting new members from behind the former Iron Curtain, it should be easier to convince American skeptics that West Europeans are actually serious about uniting their continent. It should be, but it may not be.

Although the doubts are not shared by many among Washington's dedicated band of Euro-watchers, or by the administration, a cynical hard-core minority still insists that the EU is deliberately delaying the entry of the Central European countries, perhaps indefinitely.

The view is frequently advanced by opponents of extending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization eastward into former Warsaw Pact territory, and by those hostile to the EU's plan for a single currency, who often turn out to be the same people — people, that is, who tend to distrust Europeans and to dislike European integration.

One argument is that the West Europeans are holding back on expanding the EU in order to put pressure on Washington to ensure that NATO takes the Central and East European countries under its wing, thus relieving the EU of having to do the job.

Another is that the West Europeans are deliberately pushing ahead with economic and monetary union so as to make it harder for the Central and East Europeans to fulfill the requirements for EU membership. That in turn can be



Nickolas Andriou/HIT

used as a further argument against the EU's planned single currency, the euro.

Why on earth would the West Europeans want to behave like this? Well, say the cynics, it is partly to trick the Americans into paying for Europe's defense, and partly to protect themselves from the cheap imports and low-wage migrant workers who would flood into Western Europe if the Central and East Europeans joined the EU.

Such suspicions are unlikely to be dispelled by the 26-nation European Conference held in London last week to begin EU entry negotiations with the Central and East European countries — precisely because the suspicions tend to be harbored by people who distrust the EU in the first place.

But the cynics attribute a degree of guile and forward thinking to the EU that would astonish most participants in its decision-making process. EU de-

cisions are far more likely to be enmeshed by bureaucratic entanglements, the narrow-minded pursuit of national interests and institutional inertia than they are to be dictated by cunning strategic conspiracies.

The cynics are also not listening to the views of the Central and East Europeans themselves, who are no longer complaining about EU foot-dragging. The Central and East Europeans recognize they still have some way to go to be ready for EU membership — Poland for instance is halfway to adopting the huge corpus of EU laws and regulations — and are concentrating on trying to catch up.

The West Europeans cannot keep out industrial exports from the Central and East European countries by delaying their membership, because they already have free-trade agreements with the EU. And the single currency should not make their entry more difficult.

If the Central and East Europeans meet the criteria for the single currency by the time they join the EU, well and good. If not, they will just become EU members without joining the euro.

What is true is that the EU countries have a huge amount to do to prepare for the entry of the Central and East Europeans. They need to reform their agricultural policies, their financial arrangements and their decision-making procedures, and, predictably, they have shamefully procrastinated.

The good thing about starting the admission process is that the EU countries are finally putting pressure on themselves to tackle these difficult and unpleasant problems.

## The Cyberlawyer: Legal Animal of Information Era

By Amy Harmon  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Cyberspace, only yesterday the proud Wild West of the information age, is rapidly being settled and tamed. The best evidence is a sudden — some might say alarming — infestation by a new species, the cyberlawyer.

Last month, at the Computers, Freedom and Privacy conference — an annual gathering once dominated by hackers and security agents — they clogged panels with topics like "Government Jurisdiction Over Cyberspace Transactions." Each week, they send hundreds of messages to their own "Cyberia" electronic-mail list, pondering matters like "Usenet Death Penalty — Legal?"

A pack of cyberlawyers is petitioning the White House for access to its planned conference on Internet privacy. Top U.S. law schools are vying to dominate an area of jurisprudence called cyberlaw as firms promoting such practices are becoming ubiquitous.

Whatever happened to the electronic frontier? Perhaps, as they like to say in the legal trade, *res ipsa loquitur* — the thing speaks for itself.

The Internet has changed from a playground for like-minded libertarians to a workplace and social space for millions. The latest settlers have little interest in the cyberstate of nature or the utopian manifestos of pioneers — such as John Perry Barlow's oft-cited "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace," which defied any state's as-

sertion of control over the Internet.

That is where the lawyers come in. "It's like when you start a colony," said Mike Godwin, chief counsel for the Electronic Frontier Foundation, an advocacy group that only a few years ago was practically alone in the field.

"The first thing you do is find out where the water is. The next thing you do is form couples, start families. The notion of having law, which is a way to order social interactions, only happens after you have a lot of social interactions such that they become problematic."

But in a legal system that reverses precedent and relies on analogy, even defining the nature of an Internet-related dispute can be a source of contention.

Consider a few of the pending cases

and the questions they raise across a range of legal doctrines:

• The U.S. government sues Microsoft Corp., charging it with antitrust violations. How is monopoly measured in an information age?

• A White House aide, Sidney Blumenthal, sues an Internet gossip columnist, Matt Drudge, for libel. What is the burden of proof and what are the remedies for libel on the Internet, where everyone can be a publisher? Also, can Mr. Drudge be sued in the District of Columbia for an item that he posted on his World Wide Web site in Los Angeles?

• America Online Inc. sues for an injunction against multiple distributors

See LAWYERS, Page 15

## Joblessness in Hong Kong Takes Biggest Rise in 7 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong's unemployment rate posted its biggest quarterly jump in seven years as the Asian economic slump and a credit squeeze forced employers to cut costs, the government announced Monday.

The unemployment rate jumped to 2.9 percent in the three months through February from 2.5 percent in the previous three months.

Unemployment remains at its highest level since the final quarter of 1995, when it rose to 3.5 percent after the government doubled to 150 the number of legal immigrants allowed in each day from mainland China. The increase in joblessness was the biggest since the first quarter of 1991.

A government spokesman said that a "distinct rise in unemployment" was observed after the Lunar New Year holidays, which ended at the beginning of February.

He said that while it was customary for employers to adjust their work

force at this time of year, the adjustment was intensified by the repercussions of the regional financial turmoil and the consequent setback in the local economy. He added that the government was ready to assist the unemployed to re-enter the work force as soon as possible.

Job creation in the private sector slackened along with the downturn in the economy, but the government's expenditure program, particularly on public housing and new infrastructure, would continue to provide job opportunities, he said.

The territory's government has faced increasingly noisy attacks from politicians and labor unions for failing to act in the face of growing numbers of people being forced out of work by rising interest rates and regional economic turmoil.

The number of people visiting Hong Kong, especially from Japan, has also fallen, hitting hotels, restaurants, retailers and other leisure businesses. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

March 16									
Cross Rates									
	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	NZD	HKD	TWD	THB
Australia	1.00	0.65	0.60	106.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
Canada	0.70	0.45	0.40	70.00	0.50	0.35	4.50	8.00	2.00
France	0.15	1.00	0.90	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
Germany	0.13	1.00	0.85	136.00	0.60	0.45	6.00	10.75	2.70
Italy	0.18	1.00	0.95	193.00	0.70	0.55	7.00	12.50	3.20
Japan	106.00	163.00	136.00	1.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
UK	0.60	0.90	1.00	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
US	1.00	0.65	0.60	106.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
Other Dollar Values									
Argentina	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.70	0.45	0.40	70.00	0.50	0.35	4.50	8.00	2.00
France	0.15	1.00	0.90	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
Germany	0.13	1.00	0.85	136.00	0.60	0.45	6.00	10.75	2.70
Italy	0.18	1.00	0.95	193.00	0.70	0.55	7.00	12.50	3.20
Japan	106.00	163.00	136.00	1.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
UK	0.60	0.90	1.00	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
US	1.00	0.65	0.60	106.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
Forward Rates									
Canada	0.70	0.45	0.40	70.00	0.50	0.35	4.50	8.00	2.00
France	0.15	1.00	0.90	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
Germany	0.13	1.00	0.85	136.00	0.60	0.45	6.00	10.75	2.70
Italy	0.18	1.00	0.95	193.00	0.70	0.55	7.00	12.50	3.20
Japan	106.00	163.00	136.00	1.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40
UK	0.60	0.90	1.00	163.00	0.65	0.50	6.55	11.75	2.90
US	1.00	0.65	0.60	106.00	0.70	0.55	7.75	13.75	3.40

## Saudi Bets Big on a Korean Comeback

By Don Kirk  
International Herald Tribune

**SEOUL** — Prince Walid bin Talal, the Saudi billionaire, bet \$150 million Monday on South Korea's future.

The prince, whose investments range from Citicorp to the Four Seasons-Regent hotel chain to Disneyland-Paris and Saks Fifth Avenue, said he foresaw profits following the economic turmoil afflicting South Korea and much of the rest of Asia.

The prince dashed from one giant chaebol, or conglomerate, to another, promising to contribute a total of \$150 million as "an investment," he explained, not just in a particular company "but in Korea."

The prince began his day with a meeting with the Daewoo group chairman, Kim Woo Chong, at which he signed a memorandum agreeing to buy \$100 million in convertible bonds from the Daewoo Corp., the trading and construction arm of the group.

Mr. Kim indicated his relief at the vote

of confidence by a major investor at a stage at which the Daewoo group, South Korea's fourth-largest chaebol, is in need of help. As he put it, "Daewoo is open to additional strategic alliances with any global investors and corporations in capital, production and marketing."

Predicting Daewoo's strategy would ensure an even greater share of world trade, he observed that "strategically positioned industries in the region are today at an advantage to benefit from the recent economic shakeup."

Monday afternoon, Prince Walid was off to the headquarters of the Hyundai group, the country's largest chaebol, and another signing, this time of an agreement to purchase \$50 million of convertible bonds in Hyundai Motor Co. with a conversion value exceeding 6 percent of HMC's common shares.

The prince was not deterred by the precipitous drop in the Korean car market, in which sales of Hyundai, the country's largest motor vehicle manufacturer, have fallen by more than 50 percent from a year ago. "I've known

Hyundai ever since Hyundai went to the Middle East," he said, recalling Hyundai's enormous construction projects in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.

The HMC chairman, Chung Mong Gyu, a scion of the family that controls the Hyundai group, said HMC, unlike rival Daewoo Motor Co. and other Korean motor vehicle companies, was not looking for a foreign partner but welcomed overseas investment. Obstacles, he said, were "planned to induce foreign capital."

The show of confidence by one of the world's wealthiest investors appeared to inspire the host for his visit, President Kim Dae Jung, to another plea for understanding among traditionally isolationist Koreans of the benefits of a massive infusion of money from abroad.

The president, who receives Prince Walid on Tuesday, reminded Finance Ministry officials that foreign investment was "linked to the life and death of our economy," according to an official account of the meeting.







## EUROPE

## Intel Is on the Prowl to Invest in High-Tech Newcomers

FRANKFURT — Intel Corp. is increasingly looking to invest in young European technology companies that have the potential to expand the use of computers and the Internet.

Although the vast majority of start-up activity remains in the United States, many European countries have made strides in fostering entrepreneurship and innovation, said Nigel Grierson, Intel's director of corporate business development in London.

He said that European venture capital, while still relatively scarce, was growing and turning more toward information technology.

"Europe is becoming very interesting," he said. "There is a mine of opportunity."

Although Intel declines to give precise figures, it has said the total value of stakes it holds in other companies exceeds \$500 million, not including companies it has acquired outright.

Mr. Grierson said Intel planned no change in the pace of its investment program despite a recent profit warning and increasing signs of slackening demand for personal computers.

"We have every confidence that the underlying growth for computers is going to be strong," he said.

Intel has stakes in more than 100 companies that are developing technologies related to networking, semiconductors, the Internet and communications. In the past year, it has bought stakes in Cambridge Display Technologies, a British-based flat-screen developer, and XOS Software AG, a German archiving and imaging-software company.

Intel acquired Case Technology of Denmark, a maker of networking equipment, and formed a partnership with SCM Microsystems Inc. of Germany, which is working on

smart-card technology. With Societe Europeenne des Satellites of Luxembourg, Intel formed ESM, which delivers Internet data via satellite.

It has also joined forces with SAP

"We have every confidence that the underlying growth for computers is going to be strong."

AG to launch Pandemic, a U.S.-based venture that helps small companies set up electronic commerce systems.

Europe has become more attractive for investment as governments have reset regulatory environments in the hope that new ventures will stimulate economic growth and create jobs, Mr. Grierson said.

"Britain leads the way in overall climate, with excellent universities and entrepreneurial spirit," he said. Germany and Scandinavia are also strong, he said, but France lags.

Along with regulatory changes, Europe has gained ground in trying to duplicate the success of the Nasdaq stock exchange, which lists the shares of Intel, Microsoft Corp. and many high-tech company startups.

SCM, for example, is listed on Neuer Markt, the Frankfurt bourse's electronic exchange. The Nouveau Marche is a similar exchange in Paris, while the Easdaq in Brussels is trying to become a pan-European market for growth stocks.

"One of the things European companies struggle with is when to go public," Mr. Grierson said. "Nasdaq is a tough market to go on without a North American office. The New Market and the Nouveau Marche have lowered the hurdles."

Changes in political and financial climates have been backed up by the greater availability of European venture capital, Mr. Grierson said, adding, "A lot of companies that couldn't have gotten off the ground

before are now getting funding." Most European venture money still goes to biotechnology and other fields. In 1997, about \$12 billion was available from European venture firms, with only 5 percent going into information technology, he said.

"That's a small number, but it's doubling every year," he said. "There are about 10,000 tech-friendly VCs in Europe, but I get calls from two more each month. The explosion of venture capital confidence in the U.S. has been matched over here."

By supporting key technologies, Intel aims to keep steps of computers, and its semiconductors, on the rise. In Europe, Intel hopes ESM will help lift Internet use by shortening access time. SCM could nurture e-commerce by linking smart cards and personal computers, while Cambridge Display's flexible screens could lead to virtual reality systems that require high-powered processors. The Case deal helped Intel acquire technology for its own line of networking products.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
5000	6000	3750	
4700	5750	3500	
4400	5500	3250	
4100	5250	3000	
3800	5000	2750	
3500	4750	2500	
1997	1998	1997	1998
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close
Amsterdam AEX	1,116.83	1,108.77	+0.73
Brussels BEL-20	2,884.84	2,885.89	-0.92
Frankfurt DAX	4,883.85	4,885.65	-0.13
Copenhagen Stock Market	727.14	724.82	+0.31
Helsinki HEX General	4,303.42	4,275.77	+0.69
Oslo OBX	729.01	729.03	+0.05
London FTSE 100	5,785.10	5,782.30	+0.04
Nairobi Stock Exchange	820.92	820.61	+1.89
Norway MIBEL	221.08	217.78	+1.64
Paris CAC 40	3,598.26	3,540.28	+0.96
Stockholm SX 15	3,572.17	3,536.48	+0.39
Vienna ATX	1,405.61	1,411.17	-0.81
Zurich SPI	4,529.73	4,508.86	

Source: Reuters International Herald Tribune

## As Takeover Winds Blow, Telecom Shares Get a Lift

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Shares in European telecommunications companies rose Monday amid speculation that three companies — Orange PLC, Cable & Wireless PLC and Olivetti SpA — might be the target of takeover bids.

After merger speculation among banks, insurers and drugmakers helped drive benchmark stock indexes to records in recent months, now the telecommunications sector looks like the hot spot for takeovers, investors and traders said.

"There's more consolidation to come," said Simon Davies, a fund manager at Berry Asset Management in London.

Olivetti, the Italian telecommunications and information-technology company that controls the mobile-phone company Omnitel Pronto-Italia SpA, finished the day at 2,500 lire (\$1.39), up 180.

Mannesmann AG, Olivetti's German partner, and Mediast SpA, the Italian broadcaster that plans to expand into telecommunications, have been named by traders and analysts as the two most likely candidates to take control of Olivetti.

Orange rose 27 pence to close at 408.

Shares of TeleDanmark AS also gained 52 kroner to close at 570 (\$81.86) in Copenhagen after the company denied a report that it was thinking of spinning off its German

## Spain Phone Giant Divides Operations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Spanish telecommunications giant Telefonos de Espana announced Monday a wide-ranging reorganization of its activities, aimed particularly at improving profitability.

Telefonos is dividing into five different activity sectors. Chairman Juan Villalonga said. The five are: Telefonos Espana, Telefonos Internacional, Telefonos Moviles (mobile telephones), Telefonos Media (which is to be spun off, Mr. Villalonga said) and a joint venture resulting from the company's alliance with Portugal Telecom.

Telefonos shares finished at 6,270 pesetas (\$40.48), down 130.

(AFP, APX)

mobile-phone unit, Talkline.

Tele Danmark said Monday that it had no plans to spin off Talkline, refuting comments by Talkline's chief executive, Dirk Kuypke, that the unit planned to list shares next year to raise money for expansion in Germany.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Pearson Chief Keeps Her Word As Operating Profit Rises 15%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Pearson PLC reported a 15 percent increase in 1997 operating profit Monday as the British media company's chief executive, Marjorie Scardino, renewed her pledge to deliver double-digit earnings growth.

Pearson, which owns The Financial Times and Les Echos newspapers and half of The Economist magazine and Penguin Books, as well as Madame Tussaud's waxworks and "The Price is Right" game show, said operating profit for the year was \$323.2 million (\$539.9 million). Sales rose 4.9 percent to £2.29 billion.

"We said we'd deliver double-digit earnings growth," Ms. Scardino said, "and we've delivered it. Granted this is the first year, but we expect it to be the first in a string."

Ms. Scardino — an American who is the only female CEO of a major British company — noted that she had taken some flak last year when she made her earnings pledge.

"But we thought it was a good promise, and we've delivered it. What we're trying to do is make Pearson a more reliable performer

and deliver what we said with no ifs or outs," she said.

Pearson has sold off assets — most recently a software unit, Mindscape Inc., at a \$350 million loss — to expand television production in pursuit of Ms. Scardino's goal of doubling the company's value by 2002.

"They were a solid set of results, a little bit less than I expected," said Louise Barton of Henderson Crosswhite.

Pearson shares fell 9 pence to 957 on Monday. They have risen 25 percent since Ms. Scardino's arrival in January 1997, trailing the 40 percent increase in the FT-SE 100 index, of which Pearson is a component.

Ms. Scardino said she planned to continue focusing on Pearson's main businesses — The Financial Times, educational publishing and television and entertainment — while selling such noncore assets as minority stakes in British Sky Broadcasting PLC and the cable-TV company Flextech.

"The BSkyB shares, I think we won't be able to sell until 1999," she said. "The Flextech shares, it's possible this year."

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Monday, March 16

Prices in local currencies.

Telecoms

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1114.83

Previous: 1118.77

ABN-AMRO 25.10 24.90 25.10 24.90

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ASIA/PACIFIC

# New Cabinet Gets to Work In Indonesia

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A new, nationalist-oriented Indonesian cabinet took office Monday facing tough negotiations with international lenders over how best to dig the country out of its deepening economic crisis.

Cabinet members said they would get to work immediately to formulate policies, as representatives from donor nations gathered in Jakarta to meet with them.

As if to emphasize his autonomy, President Suharto announced the formation of a cabinet over the weekend that appears to represent business as usual at a time when the International Monetary Fund is demanding fundamental changes in the economy.

Already here or soon to arrive are senior officials from the IMF, the United States, Germany and Japan, all of which have urged Mr. Suharto to proceed with austerity measures to which he agreed two months ago.

The stock market and currency strengthened slightly Monday, maintaining what financial analysts said was a holding pattern as investors wait to see whether Jakarta and the Fund can reach accommodation. The Fund has delayed the continued disbursement of its \$40 aid package because of doubts over the carrying out of its conditions.

Government statements over recent days have suggested that Jakarta will seek an easing of requirements that it remove price supports from fuel and basic food commodities, in the face of rising prices and social unrest.

Mr. Suharto and his officials have also indicated that they may seek to maintain some of the state controls and monopolistic practices that have characterized major industries here.

"I start my duties in the midst of a seven-month long crisis," the new finance minister, Fuad Bawazir, said, "and I will focus on how to solve that crisis."

Mr. Fuad has expressed his doubts about the IMF's recovery formula.

One of the most controversial new ministers is Mohamad (Bob) Hasan, a close friend of Mr. Suharto's whose timber cartel is one of the enterprises the IMF has sought to end.

"Some monopolies help the people," Mr. Hasan said Monday.

# Malaysia Growth Rate in Doubt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim indicated Monday that the economic crisis in Asia would again force the government to cut its forecast for economic growth this year.

The government statistics department reported that Malaysia's annual inflation rate rose to its highest level in five years last month as the ailing ringgit pushed up import costs.

The consumer price index rose 4.4 percent in February from a year earlier, up from a rate of 3.4 percent in January and a 2.7 percent rate for all of 1997.

Analysts said the weakened currency had raised the price of imported goods, especially food items, and would fuel inflation in coming months, pushing interest rates higher.

Increased interest rates tend to slow economic growth by making it more expensive for companies and individuals to finance purchases.

In December, Mr. Anwar slashed growth estimates to 4 per-

cent to 5 percent, sharply lower than the 8 percent annual growth Malaysia averaged over the last decade.

Mr. Anwar did not say Monday what the new growth forecast for 1998 would be, but he indicated last week that 3 percent growth would more appropriate.

The International Monetary Fund forecast late last year that Malaysia's economy would grow 2.5 percent in 1998.

On Sunday Mr. Anwar, who is also deputy prime minister, said he would reveal additional measures to stabilize the economy when Parliament reconvenes next week. He also said over the weekend that Malaysia was considering taking a rural development loan from the World Bank.

The government has asked Malaysians to cut consumption of imported food since a regional financial crisis erupted last July, undercutting the ringgit's value against the dollar.

Malaysia imported an estimated 10 billion ringgit (\$2.7 billion) worth of food last year.

In February, the government was forced to raise the prices of imported food products — sugar, condensed milk and flour. It has also allowed a rise in chicken prices due to mounting costs of imported poultry feed.

To head off inflation, analysts said, Kuala Lumpur must keep interest rates high to encourage savings and reduce borrowings.

Mr. Anwar said that rising inflation was one of Malaysia's major concerns.

"We must focus our efforts on containing inflation, restoring business confidence and facilitating recovery without resorting to fiscal pump priming," he said.

Still, the chief economist at the World Bank, Joseph Stiglitz, said Malaysia's economic fundamentals were relatively strong.

"The state of the economy in Malaysia is clearly one of the strongest points within the region," he said after meeting with Mr. Anwar. He added that its strength "is the basis of prospects of quick recovery to the economic situation here." (AP, Reuters)

# China to Offer Jumbo Funds As of Monday

Reuters

SHANGHAI — China formally announced Monday the launch of its first big mutual funds, in an effort to add stability to the country's volatile stock markets.

The first funds with capital of 2 billion yuan (\$241.6 million) each will be offered to the public starting Monday, the official Xinhua press agency said.

The funds are to be managed by two big domestic brokerages, China Southern Securities and China Guotai Securities, and will be authorized for 15 years.

"This will help us shift from the present circumstances where the reliance on individual investors is too great," Xinhua said. "It will help develop rational, long-term institutional investment."

China has a number of smaller mutual funds, but they play a tiny role in the nation's share trading, mainly because they have limited capital.

Beijing hopes that big funds will tap the huge pool of individual savings in bank accounts and promote long-term investments in the stock market.

The government also sees professionally managed funds as a way to limit investment risk, a theme to which the authorities have paid close attention following the wild swings on regional markets stemming from the Asian financial crisis.

The official news agency cautioned investors that mutual funds were not risk-free but said that they were more reliable than many other investment vehicles while providing comparatively steady returns.

"Mutual funds will be professionally managed," Xinhua said, quoting an official of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the nation's market watchdog.

"Their operations will be stable with returns that generally will be higher than those of bank deposits and state debt," the official said.

While the aim is to promote the stock market over the longer term, the initial impact may be negative as it could drain funds away from listed shares.

"Initially there could be some pressure on the market — just as new stock offers draw funds away from shares that are already trading on the market," said a broker at Fujian Xingye Securities.

But over the long term this is definitely good news, he added.

# Outspoken Veteran to Run Bank of Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto has selected an outspoken former central bank official with more than 50 years' experience in Japanese finance to take over as governor of the Bank of Japan, the government said Monday.

Masaru Hayami, 72, was a former executive director of the central bank who later became chairman of Nishio Iwai Corp., a major trading company.

He will replace Yasuo Matsushita, who offered to resign last week to take responsibility for the arrest of a central bank official in a widening bribery scandal that had already claimed a finance minister and his deputy.

The announcement came after a meeting between the prime minister and Finance Minister Hikaru Matsunaga.

"I decided to take the job because I, as someone who knows a little about the BOJ, thought that I may of be some service to the bank now at this difficult time," Mr. Hayami said.

Nobuyuki Saji, senior economist at Nikko Research Center, said: "Hayami's name was never even



Masaru Hayami, 72, who helped shape monetary policy.

raised in advance as a possible choice. But his selection is good because of his expertise in global financial markets."

The candidates for the two new deputy governor posts also were unofficially named Monday.

One is Sakuya Fujiwara, 61, a former correspondent for the Jiji Tsushin-Sha news agency, where his

assignments included coverage of the central bank and the Finance Ministry. Considered a critic of both, he wrote a book titled "The True Faces of Bank of Japan Governors."

The other candidate, Yutaka Yamaguchi, is an executive director of the central bank.

The current senior deputy governor, Toshihiko Fukui, has been passed over for the post of governor and is also expected to resign from his position as deputy.

All three bank appointments are likely to be formalized at a cabinet meeting Friday, government sources said.

Political analysts had said that finding a suitable candidate to head the Bank of Japan would be difficult given the need to find someone untainted by the scandal but with the necessary experience in a large bureaucracy.

Mr. Hayami has headed several international business associations and bilateral cooperation groups, and he has been considered an influential figure on monetary policy.

He is a foreign exchange specialist who published a book in 1995 titled "The Day the Yen Wins Respect." (Reuters, Bloomberg)

# BUFFETT: Billionaire Sees Few Opportunities in Stock Market

Continued from Page 11

Berkshire, disclosed in the annual report, involved the purchase of contracts to buy 45.7 million barrels of crude oil. Those contracts were bought in 1994 and 1995, and most of them were sold from 1995 to 1997, Mr. Buffett said, producing a profit of \$61.9 million. At the end of the year, Berkshire still held contracts for 14 million barrels of oil, with an unrealized gain of \$11.6 million. If Berkshire has held on to those contracts, that profit has turned into a loss as oil prices have fallen in 1998.

The report shows that Berkshire had a profit of \$599 million at the end of the year on its investment in zero-coupon Treasury securities, for which it paid less than \$4.6 billion. Such securities pay no current interest and are purchased at discounts to face value. As a result, their prices are much more volatile than those of ordinary bonds when interest rates move. The position has probably not made or lost much money so far this year, since rates on long-term zeroes are

close to where they were at the end of December.

Mr. Buffett said he did not believe the stock market was overvalued now, given the current level of interest rates and the "exceptionally high" profit margins being posted by American corporations. But, he added, "returns on equity are not a sure thing to remain at, or even near, their present levels."

In 1997, Berkshire sold \$2 billion worth of common stocks, while buying just \$714 million, the report showed. In the prior year, it sold \$1.5 billion of shares while buying \$1.4 billion.

The largest sale of stock last year was in Disney, where Berkshire reduced its holding to 3.2 percent by selling more than 3 million shares. The report did not disclose the price it got, but the company realized a large profit since its average cost for its Disney position was about \$23 a share, while the 1997 price range was \$66 to \$100.

Berkshire also sold more than 600,000 shares in Wells Fargo, cutting its stake in the banking company to 7.8 percent. Its

sales of Freddie Mac were smaller, with the sale of nearly 250,000 shares reducing Berkshire's stake to 8.6 percent. Although Berkshire is best known for its investments, it also owns a wide range of businesses, from See's Candies to The Buffalo News. Its largest operating units are in insurance, where it has done well selling "super catastrophe" reinsurance.

That insurance would cost it money if a major disaster, like an earthquake or hurricane, caused huge losses to an insurance company that had bought reinsurance from Berkshire.

The annual report said that Berkshire would write less of that insurance this year, in large part because the price of such insurance has fallen.

Mr. Buffett attributed that decline to the introduction of so-called catastrophe bonds, which pay relatively high rates of interest — unless there is a major disaster. Then they not only pay no interest, but the investor may lose the entire principal as well. Mr. Buffett warned that investors in such bonds were not being adequately compensated for the risk of a disaster.

# LAWYERS: Profession Finds Brave New Caseload in Cyberspace

Continued from Page 11

of junk e-mail. Is such so-called spam mail a violation of privacy? Would attempts to block it violate the First Amendment?

• A mathematics professor is suing the U.S. government for denying his application to send an encryption program over the Internet. Should the government be able to block him on national security grounds, or would that violate his free-speech rights?

Cindy Cohn, the lawyer representing the math professor, said it was in part the lure of the unknown that made cyberspace law so appealing. "It's a chance to think about first-level questions," said Judge Stewart Dalzell of

the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Alluding to his role last year in overturning the Communications Decency Act, a landmark decision for cyberspace law that was later upheld by the Supreme Court.

As judges and lawyers search for metaphors, elite law schools are scurrying to

stake their claims as the center of legal theory that will make sense of it all — and to lure cutting-edge law professors and students eager to enter what looks to be a lucrative new field of practice. Even critics agree that the emergence of cyberspace is forcing the deepest and most critical consideration in years of law in general.

How will developing countries fare in a more liberalized telecom environment?

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On May 4, 1998



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**Monday's 4 P.M.**

**Monday's 4 P.M.**  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
*The Associated Press*

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1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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**Monday's 4 P.M. Close**

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div Yld	P/E	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest	Chge
267	267	267	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	267	267	267	267	+0.00
268	268	268	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	268	268	268	268	+0.00
269	269	269	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	269	269	269	269	+0.00
270	270	270	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	270	270	270	270	+0.00
271	271	271	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	271	271	271	271	+0.00
272	272	272	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	272	272	272	272	+0.00
273	273	273	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	273	273	273	273	+0.00
274	274	274	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	274	274	274	274	+0.00
275	275	275	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	275	275	275	275	+0.00
276	276	276	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	276	276	276	276	+0.00
277	277	277	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	277	277	277	277	+0.00
278	278	278	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	278	278	278	278	+0.00
279	279	279	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	279	279	279	279	+0.00
280	280	280	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	280	280	280	280	+0.00
281	281	281	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	281	281	281	281	+0.00
282	282	282	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	282	282	282	282	+0.00
283	283	283	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	283	283	283	283	+0.00
284	284	284	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	284	284	284	284	+0.00
285	285	285	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	285	285	285	285	+0.00
286	286	286	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	286	286	286	286	+0.00
287	287	287	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	287	287	287	287	+0.00
288	288	288	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	288	288	288	288	+0.00
289	289	289	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	289	289	289	289	+0.00
290	290	290	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	290	290	290	290	+0.00
291	291	291	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	291	291	291	291	+0.00
292	292	292	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	292	292	292	292	+0.00
293	293	293	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	293	293	293	293	+0.00
294	294	294	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	294	294	294	294	+0.00
295	295	295	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	295	295	295	295	+0.00
296	296	296	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	296	296	296	296	+0.00
297	297	297	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	297	297	297	297	+0.00
298	298	298	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	298	298	298	298	+0.00
299	299	299	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	299	299	299	299	+0.00
300	300	300	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	300	300	300	300	+0.00
301	301	301	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	301	301	301	301	+0.00
302	302	302	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	302	302	302	302	+0.00
303	303	303	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	303	303	303	303	+0.00
304	304	304	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	304	304	304	304	+0.00
305	305	305	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	305	305	305	305	+0.00
306	306	306	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	306	306	306	306	+0.00
307	307	307	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	307	307	307	307	+0.00
308	308	308	Alcoa	1.30	12.0	308	308	308	308	+0.00

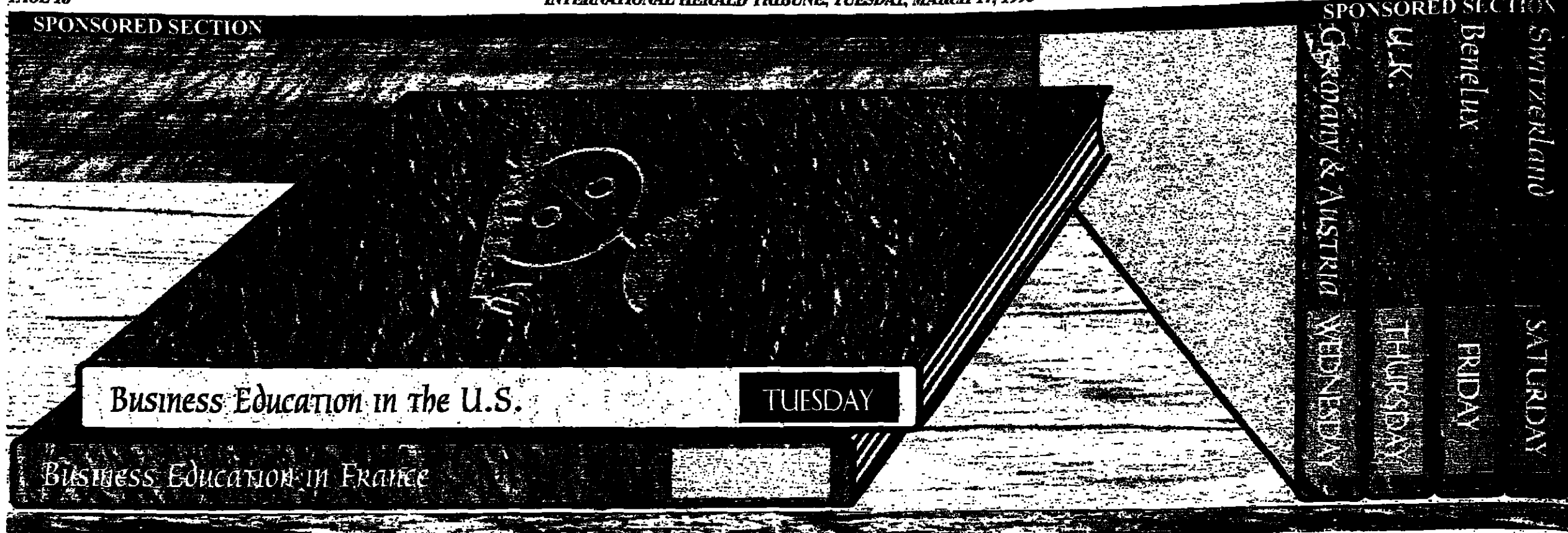
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March 16, 1998

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## THE U.S. MBA REINVENTS ITSELF

Large-scale restructuring of MBA programs has made them more desirable than ever.

In the go-go 1980s, MBAs could write their own tickets to high-paying jobs in consulting or on Wall Street, but after the 1987 crash, the early '90s proved to be far less rewarding for MBA graduates.

The MBA was in danger of losing its cachet as the entrée to a high-paying job in private enterprise. As their enrollments fell, business schools were forced to re-examine their programs and missions.

Today, the soul-searching appears to have paid off: U.S. business schools have undergone a renaissance, with a rising tide of applicants, increased interest from overseas students and innovative programs.

American MBA programs have remade themselves, with the help of the Internet and the prevalence of laptop computers. But it is not only high technology that is responsible for the renewed interest in the MBA degree.

### The new insecurity

Partly, the renewed interest in advanced business courses is a reflection of today's rampant job insecurity. David Wilson, head of the Graduate Management Admissions Council, the organization that oversees such programs, says applications at many schools are up as much as 60 percent. He attributes the dramatic increase to the waning of the old social contract, whereby a competent employee was guaranteed lifetime employment.

"My dad started working in 1929, and he stayed with the same company until 1973," Mr. Wilson recalls. "Now we've got 'employment for now.' People are recognizing that there's not going to be loyalty on the corporate side."

On the other hand, people are not looking at automatic retirement at age 65 either, he adds. "On the positive side, people are saying, 'I'm not going to stop working at 65. We'd better plan to have lifelong learning.'" In order to keep themselves employable, people are looking at ongoing education and the relearning of marketable skills.

The most common complaint leveled against business schools has been an emphasis on theoretical knowledge at the expense of practical application. To counter that charge, schools have instituted a range of programs that structure their curricula around forces in the U.S. economy, particularly the high-tech and resurgent manufacturing sectors.

Certificate degrees offer short-term, specific programs as an alternative to time-consuming, rigorous and expensive full-time MBA programs. The University of California at Riverside, for example, has tailored its extension school to professional training, offering five modules of only two weeks each. Each intensive two-week program covers what would take two months in a normal MBA course.

Riverside's Guilherme Almeida

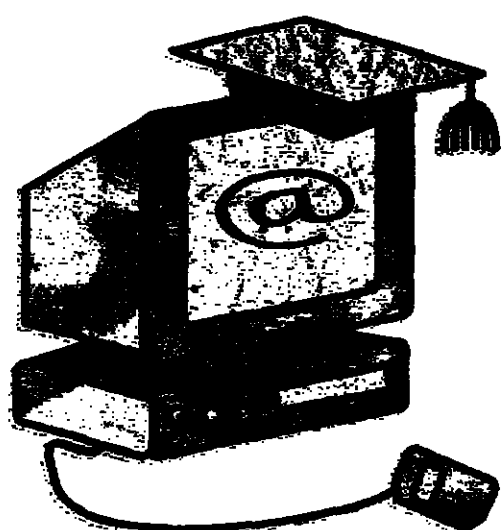
cites four types of students attracted to such a program: those already in business who want to update their resumes or start a new career; those who have undergraduate degrees but don't want to invest in an MBA; people who want to become managers in their companies; and employees of a company that has been taken over or has otherwise overhauled its management philosophy.

Riverside's extremely industry-specific programs reflect the national trend. One example is the turf-grass management course, surely the only program of its kind in the world, which instructs those who manage parks, cemeteries and playing fields.

### Managing technology

In the high-tech realm, schools such as the University of Maryland's Graduate School of Management and Technology are teaching engineers and scientists how to become corporate managers.

State schools are not the only ones stepping down from the Ivory Tower into everyday commerce. Students in Harvard Business School's "New Product Decision Making" class, for example, are learning to develop a virtual-reality-based business on the Internet. Using a real Web site ([www.worlds.net](http://www.worlds.net)), students created



seven businesses, including a "Kids Zone," a dating service, a market-research service for new products, a fantasy sports league and even a maze-type game.

Sometimes, local companies work with schools to develop new high-tech curricula. Executives at Motorola, Intel, Boeing and Allied Signal are among the companies that have approached local universities and helped inaugurate technology management courses. Not surprisingly, many of the students are their own employees.

In the manufacturing sector, schools have created innovative degrees such as the University of Michigan Business School's Tauber Manufacturing Institute. Students there learn how to communicate with product engineers and work closely with supervisors on assembly lines.

Steve Weinstein

## AND MORE ROADS LEAD THERE

MBA students now come with backgrounds in widely different fields.

How valuable is life experience when getting an MBA? Increasingly, it is taking its place alongside academic achievement as the principal criterion for admission to business schools. A recent survey showed that those under 24 represented 20 percent of entering students four years ago, but now make up only 16 percent. Those aged 26 to 30 now represent nearly 38 percent.

In fact, more and more U.S. graduate business schools are beginning to require real-life experience as a qualification for admission, in contrast to European schools. "It's becoming mandatory that before you take an MBA, you have experience," says David Wilson, head of the Graduate Management Admissions Council. Whereas in the past, only the most selective programs made such a demand, he says, "Now, pretty much every program does. They're looking for a couple years' experience, and very possibly more."

People who have already been in the workforce are often more motivated to study, Mr. Wilson says, adding, "The classroom is a lot richer when they bring in their experience." The ability to bring students' own lives into case studies and team study make these much more exciting.

Trent Anderson, executive director of graduate programs for Kaplan Educational Centers, says: "Business schools are placing more value on life experience. 'Traditional' applicants have three to five years of work experience, typically in entry-level positions. Schools recognize that older students bring a unique perspective to their studies because of their varied backgrounds, depth of professional experiences and maturity."

Management and Technology offers eight master's degrees in management and technology, including telecommunications, technology and environmental management.

"In the past, schools of management and business dwelt on traditional management principles," comments Maryland's dean, Nicholas Allen. Professional engineers move to leadership positions in business and had to deal with managers who might have had MBAs, but didn't know technology.

Maryland's programs reflect the trend to merge management and technology. "Engineers with an MBA are unbeatable right now," says Dick Kwarder, publisher of The MBA Newsletter.

### Disparate backgrounds

Less than a quarter of students at Maryland have bachelor's degrees in business, a much lower percentage than in traditional graduate business schools. Says Mr. Allen: "My students have degrees from all over the map: teachers, health-care workers, human resource students from the humanities."

Students can come from even farther afield. Mr. Wilson adds that today's MBA students include former retail salespeople, Peace Corps volunteers, veterans, lawyers, accountants, Congressional aides and journalists.

"The net that brings in students has been cast far deeper into society than ever before," Mr. Kwarder says. Now that many business schools are using e-mail for distance learning and on-line conferencing, people in remote areas can get their MBAs without having to live near a campus. Also, the proliferation of part-time, evening and weekend courses has enabled working professionals to get their MBAs without sacrificing their income.

Another major growth area for MBAs is health care. Doctors, hospital administrators and health maintenance organization managers often need to add a business component to their resumes, Mr. Kwarder says. "Suddenly, they are very much a part of commerce."

### Track-switching

Nor does the experience have to be in business. Nearly one-third of all MBA students have a science or engineering background. At schools that specialize in these areas, the percentage is much higher. The University of Maryland's Graduate School of Manage-

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...with a shortage of well-qualified instructors, schools are squaring off to attract well-known faculty members — and the bragging rights that come with it.

"There's a ferocious competition for marquee-value faculty, and that seems to be increasing," says Dick Kwarder, publisher of The MBA Newsletter in Floral Park, New York. "It gives a school a chance to announce to potential students that it has famous academics in its research projects or have written books."

Salaries have risen for faculty who are being lured from one school to another, adding a note of competition for those professors by the aura of an institution. "If I go to a school with many illustrious faculty, I'm only one of a lot. But if I'm at a small school, I'm a big fish in a pond."

Then it comes to the big question: Is the place bigger than the university of Chicago's?

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Katherine Manga

*Crucial to business today is the ability to communicate clearly — and specialists can help.*

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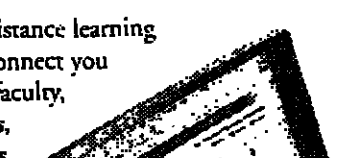
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**Jazz Over**  
**In 10th St**  
**Malone and Horn**

The Associated Press  
Malone scored 28 points and added 22 as the Utah Jazz defeated the Detroit Pistons 101-87 in the first round of the NBA playoffs on Sunday.  
The Jazz, who have won eight of 10 games on the road, took control with a

**NBA Roundup**  
Utah Jazz defeated Detroit Pistons 101-87 in the first round of the NBA playoffs on Sunday.  
The Jazz, who have won eight of 10 games on the road, took control with a

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U.S. Olympic women's basketball team...  
The team's performance in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics was...  
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**THE MENACE**  
A cartoon strip by Dave Coverly.

**TRANSITIONS**  
A section featuring various sports news and commentary.

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A section featuring various sports news and commentary.

**BASEBALL**  
A section featuring various sports news and commentary.



The Kansas coach, Roy Williams, and team members watching glumly as time ran out for the Jayhawks.

# A Dream Dies Again: Kansas Loses, 80-75 Rhode Island Knocks Out No. 1 Seed And Meets Valparaiso in Semifinals

By Kurt Caywood  
Washington Post Service

OKLAHOMA CITY — Once again at NCAA tournament time, Kansas fell short — well short of its capabilities and devastatingly short of its dreams.  
"In the regular season, we beat everyone in the tournament," said Raef LaFrentz, an all-American forward with

## NCAA Midwest Region

Kansas, ranked No. 2 nationally and seeded No. 1 regionally in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.  
"In the tournament, everybody either plays over their heads or not up to their potential," he said.

Those opposites met Sunday as Rhode Island, seeded No. 8 in the Midwest region, beat Kansas, 80-75, in a second-round game at the Myriad Convention Center here.

The Rams were led by their starting guards, Tyson Wheeler and Cuttino Mobley, who was the Atlantic 10 Conference player of the year. Wheeler, the point guard, totaled 20 points, eight assists and five rebounds. Mobley had 27 points and five assists.

Rhode Island, 24-8 in its first season under Jim Harrick, the former UCLA coach, advanced to a regional semifinal Friday against 13th-seeded Valparaiso in St. Louis.

Valparaiso — whose coaching staff includes Harrick's son, Jim Harrick Jr. — advanced with an 83-77 overtime victory over 12th-seeded Florida State.

Kansas finished the season 35-4, tying the 1985-1986 team for the most victories in school history. Over the past two seasons, the Jayhawks are 69-6. Yet they have failed to get to a regional final, and Kansas will go to a fifth season without the Final Four berth it so desperately seeks.

"It's too early to tell the effect of this one," said Roy Williams, the Kansas coach. "I sort of get tired of grading those sorts of effects, to tell you the truth. Grading hurts. But I told the kids in the locker room I was sorry if I caused them a problem by talking about my desire to win a national title."

"If it put extra pressure on them, then I apologize," Williams said.

Last season, Kansas was the only top-seeded team to fall short of the Final Four. This season, even with two first-team All-Americans, they were again the first No. 1 seed eliminated.

It was not the fault of their All-American LaFrentz, who finished with 22 points and 14 rebounds. Paul Pierce, the junior swingman, scored 23 points.

The rest of the Jayhawks shot 11-for-37.  
"I don't know that you can ever analyze and come up with a reason why the shots don't go in, but they didn't," Williams said.

In its past four NCAA tournament losses, Kansas has shot 21 percent from 3-point range. On Sunday, the Jayhawks made 5-of-28 3-pointers.

Kansas could not hit Rhode Island could not miss. The Rams, who trailed 30-28 at halftime, connected on 59 percent of their shots in the second half, including 54 percent from 3-point range.

While Mobley riddled the Jayhawks with jumpers, Wheeler made 5 of 10 3-point attempts.  
Said Harrick: "Off the dribble, they just couldn't guard us. We had them on their heels."

Kansas led by 43-38 when Antonio Reynolds-Dean hit a lay-up and was fouled with 15 minutes 56 seconds left. Five minutes later, Kansas had made 2 of 4 shots, committed five turnovers and fallen behind by 55-48 as the Rams scored on seven of 10 possessions.

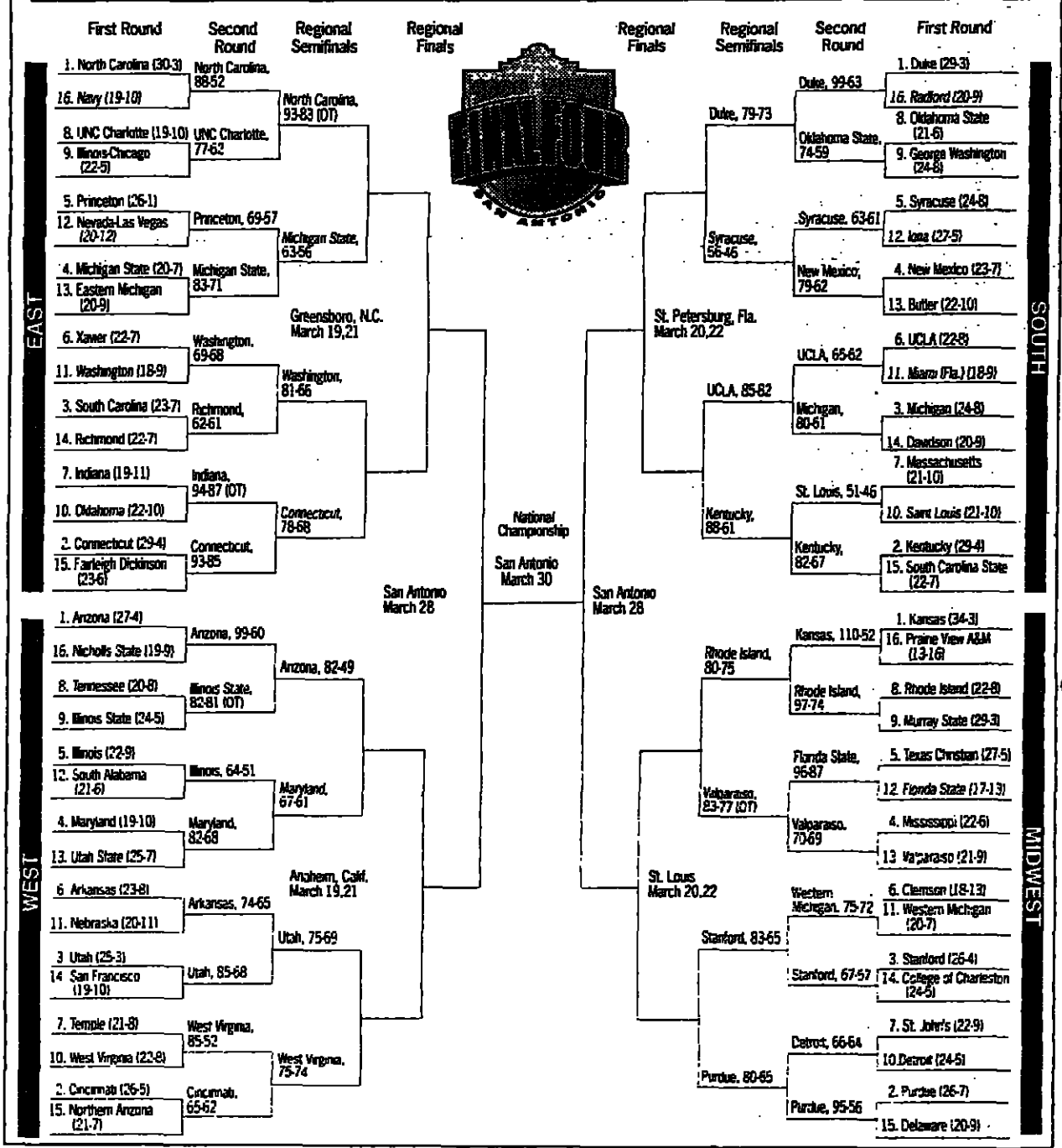
The Jayhawks warmed during the next four minutes, but Rhode Island answered each salvo.  
"We might have been trying to catch up too quickly," Robertson said. "We were awful nervous. We knew we were down, and we knew that a three was the quickest way to get back in it." Instead, it was the Jayhawks' way out of the NCAA tournament. Again.

In other Midwest regional Sunday, The New York Times reported from Chicago:  
Purdue 80, Detroit 65 After his team beat Western Michigan in the Midwest Regional on Sunday afternoon, Mike Montgomery, the Stanford coach, said he would stick around the United Center and watch the game between Purdue and Detroit. The Cardinal would face the winner of that game Friday in St. Louis.

What Montgomery witnessed was frightening. The No. 2-seeded Boilermakers, despite shooting 37 percent from the field in the first half, pounded the 10th-seeded Detroit to advance to the round of 16 for the first time since 1994.

Purdue had dismantled Delaware in the first round. Gene Keady, the Purdue coach, was asked if he would have liked it better if his team had been involved in

## 1998 Men's Basketball Tournament



## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Gascoigne Left Out

SOCCER Paul Gascoigne was left off of a 26-man England squad named Monday by Glenn Hoddle, the coach. The team will play a friendly international against Switzerland in Bern on March 25.

Gascoigne, who will be 31 in May, has only played one full match in the last three months, and has recently been the subject of transfer negotiations between his club, Glasgow Rangers, and Crystal Palace, a London team.

"If Paul is going to be in the World Cup squad he has to be fit and playing again between now and the end of the season," Hoddle said.

Another Rangers player, Sebastian Rozental, may struggle to play in the World Cup finals. Walter Smith, the club manager, said Monday that Rozental, a Chilean striker, would need his third knee surgery in just over a year — this time on his right knee. (AP)

### Calcavecchia Wins

GOLF Mark Calcavecchia birdied five of the final seven holes to run away from Vijay Singh in the Honda Classic at Coral Springs, Florida, closing with a 7-under 65 for a three-stroke victory Sunday.

Calcavecchia made \$325,000 to become the 11th PGA Tour to pass \$8 million in career earnings. He finished with an 18-under 270 total.

Singh shot a 67, and Colin Montgomerie had a 66 to finish third at 275.

John Daly matched the course record with a 64 to tie for fourth with Jeff Maggert and the 1997 winner, Stuart Appleby. (AP)

### Pakistan Struggles

CRICKET Yousef Youhana scored a gritty 60 Monday to help Pakistan recover from a morning collapse — the third day of the first test against Zimbabwe in Bulawayo.

Pakistan, which had 159 runs for six wickets at lunch, was eventually bowled out for 256 in its first innings.

By the close Zimbabwe had reached 15 for two in their second innings for an overall lead of 80.

The fifth test between West Indies and England in Bridgetown, Barbados, was abandoned as a draw on Monday after rain reduced play on the final day to 18.2 overs. West Indies led the series, 2-1, with one test to play. (Reuters)

## Swarming Bruins Hold Off Michigan

By Ray Glier  
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Kris Johnson made 8 of 11 free throws in the final 37 seconds and finished with 25 points as the UCLA Bruins, seeded No. 6 in the South, beat Michigan, 85-82.

UCLA (24-8) will meet second-seeded Kentucky Friday night in the round of 16 in St. Petersburg, Florida. The two schools have 17 national titles between them.

UCLA led Michigan, 77-74, when Johnson, the son of former UCLA star Marques Johnson, started the parade to the foul line in the last 37 seconds. An 84 percent free throw shooter, Johnson was fouled on four straight possessions by the Wolverines and sank all eight free throws.

Robert Traylor scored a team-high 19 points for Michigan. He grabbed 10 rebounds in the first game of the doubleheader at the Georgia Dome.

The Wildcats have won five straight — three in the Southeastern Conference tournament, two in the NCAA tournament — by an average of 21.6 points.

Kentucky showed no mercy on the young Saint Louis team.

Traylor had to pass the ball outside, usually to guard Louis Bullock, a 47 percent three-point shooter.  
Bullock, however, was 2 of 14 on three-pointers and 7 of 27 overall.

"I just couldn't get the shots to fall. Those were shots I had been making all year," Bullock said. "I just picked the wrong time to miss them."

UCLA led, 76-66, with just over four minutes to go but then missed three consecutive free throws, including two by Johnson, and allowed Michigan to pull within 77-74.

That's when Johnson started grabbing inbound passes, drawing fouls and sinking pressure free throws.

Kentucky 88, St. Louis 61 Kentucky (31-4) continued bashing its postseason opponents in the first game of the doubleheader at the Georgia Dome.

The Wildcats have won five straight — three in the Southeastern Conference tournament, two in the NCAA tournament — by an average of 21.6 points.

Kentucky showed no mercy on the young Saint Louis team.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Team	Score	Team	Score
Minnesota & Texas	5-2	San Diego & Chicago Cubs	2-1
Seattle & Philadelphia	0-0	St. Louis & New York Yankees	4-1
Atlanta & Tampa Bay	5-2	Los Angeles & Houston	1-0
San Francisco & Pittsburgh	3-2	San Diego & Chicago Cubs	2-1
San Diego & Chicago Cubs	2-1	St. Louis & New York Yankees	4-1
Los Angeles & Houston	1-0	San Francisco & Pittsburgh	3-2

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDINGS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	35	29	.547	9 1/2
New York	35	29	.547	9 1/2
Washington	34	31	.523	11
Orlando	32	32	.500	12 1/2
San Antonio	29	35	.452	15 1/2
Philadelphia	24	39	.381	20

### ICE HOCKEY

#### NHL STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	40	17	9	89	188	121
Philadelphia	39	16	10	88	175	121
Washington	39	16	10	88	175	121
N.Y. Rangers	30	29	17	57	162	183
N.Y. Islanders	22	34	9	53	167	184
Florida	16	35	12	44	155	209
Tampa Bay	14	42	9	37	122	208

### WOMEN'S NCAA

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	34	19	16	84	203	171
Los Angeles	31	23	13	77	192	171
Emory	29	21	10	67	171	171
San Jose	26	24	12	62	171	171
Calgary	20	34	12	52	173	202
Anaheim	21	36	9	51	158	205
Vancouver	20	36	11	51	187	224

### CRICKET

ZIMBABWE VS. PAKISTAN  
FIRST TEST, THIRD DAY  
MONDAY IN BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE  
Zimbabwe 21 and 15-2  
Pakistan 254

WEST INDIES VS. ENGLAND  
FIFTH TEST, FINAL DAY  
MONDAY IN BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND  
England 403 and 233 for three declared  
West Indies 242 and 112-2  
Test was abandoned as a draw after rain reduced play on final day to 18.2 overs.

BOLAND VS. SRI LANKA  
THURSDAY MATCH, FINAL DAY  
MONDAY IN KARACHI, SRI LANKA  
Boland 178 and 160-7  
Sri Lanka 213-4 and 48-5  
Match ended in a draw.

### GOLF

#### HONDA CLASSIC

Final scores Sunday of \$1.6 million Honda Classic, played on 7,368-yard, par-72 TPC at Heron Bay in Coral Springs, Fla.:  
1. Mark Calcavecchia, U.S., 70-67-68-67-273  
2. Greg Norman, Australia, 70-67-68-67-273  
3. John Doonan, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273  
4. Jeff Maggert, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273  
5. Phil Mickelson, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273  
6. Wayne Gretzky, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273  
7. Fred Couples, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273  
8. Kevin Sutherland, U.S., 69-67-68-67-273

### WORLD RANKINGS

1. Tiger Woods, U.S., 12.44 points  
2. Ernie Els, South Africa, 10.88  
3. Greg Norman, Australia, 10.39  
4. David Love, S. Africa, 9.49  
5. Colin Montgomerie, Britain, 8.88  
6. Nick Price, Zimbabwe, 8.87  
7. Phil Mickelson, U.S., 8.73  
8. Massimo Moriconi, Japan, 8.12  
9. David Duval, U.S., 7.63  
10. Tom Lehman, U.S., 7.56  
11. Justin Leonard, U.S., 7.24  
12. Mark O'Meara, U.S., 6.79  
13. Vijay Singh, Fiji, 6.64  
14. Brad Faxon, U.S., 6.58  
15. Tom Watson, U.S., 6.38

### SOCCER

SPAIN VS. SWITZERLAND  
Valencia 1, Barcelona 2  
ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION  
Piacenza 0, Udinese 2  
ATLANTIC DIVISION  
Juventus 3, Lazio 1  
Lazio 1, Fiorentina 0  
AC Milan 3, Sampdoria 2  
Bologna 3, Vicenza 2  
Empoli 2, Fiorentina 2  
Atalanta 2, Fiorentina 2  
Lazio 1, Fiorentina 0

### BASEBALL

NATIONAL BASEBALL ASSOCIATION  
L.A. Lakers - Anaheim 1-0  
San Diego - St. Louis 1-0  
New York - Philadelphia 1-0  
Pittsburgh - Cincinnati 1-0  
Cleveland - Detroit 1-0  
Chicago - Milwaukee 1-0  
Boston - Tampa Bay 1-0  
Atlanta - Florida 1-0  
Houston - Texas 1-0  
San Francisco - Oakland 1-0  
Seattle - Mariners 1-0  
Los Angeles - Colorado 1-0  
San Diego - St. Louis 1-0  
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Atlanta - Florida 1-0  
Houston - Texas 1-0  
San Francisco - Oakland 1-0  
Seattle - Mariners 1-0  
Los Angeles - Colorado 1-0

### CRICKET

ZIMBABWE VS. PAKISTAN  
FIRST TEST, THIRD DAY  
MONDAY IN BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE  
Zimbabwe 21 and 15-2  
Pakistan 254



## SPORTS

# Jazz Overpower Pistons In 10th Straight Victory

Malone and Hornacek Lead Utah's Scorers

The Associated Press  
Karl Malone scored 28 points and Jeff Hornacek added 22 as the Utah Jazz won its 10th straight game.

"That's a hell of a basketball team," said Alvin Gentry, the Detroit Pistons' coach, after his team lost, 109-98, to the Jazz on Sunday.

The Jazz, who have won eight in a row on the road, took control with a 17-

## NBA Roundup

A second-half spurt that put them ahead, 72-57. Malone scored eight points in the run.

"I really don't think we played badly. They just played better," said Grant Hill, who led Detroit with 29 points. "That was a tough game because any time you make a mistake, they make you pay."

Utah improved to 47-16, one game behind Seattle for the best record in the National Basketball Association. Last season, the Jazz finished with a franchise-best 64-18 mark and went on to reach the NBA finals, where they lost a six-game series to the Chicago Bulls.

Heat 76, Magic 76 In Orlando, Voshon Lenard hit a 3-pointer at the final buzzer, and Miami held the Magic without a field goal in the final 7:45.

The game ended in confusion when the officials appeared to wave off the winning basket. Then they huddled and concluded that Miami had inbounded the ball with 1.1 seconds left, and Lenard, who made a 26-foot (8-meter) shot, put the ball up before time expired.

Tim Hardaway led the Heat with 22 points, while Alonzo Mourning had 18 points and 10 rebounds. Nick Anderson led Orlando with 30 points.

Lakers 119, Grizzlies 110 In Vancouver, Robert Horry scored a season-high 23 points and grabbed 13 rebounds as Los Angeles won its sixth straight. Shaquille O'Neal scored 24 points and Rick Fox added 20 as the Lakers closed within three games of first-place Seattle in the Pacific Division.

Hawks 93, Celtics 77 Dikembe Mutombo had 21 points, 11 rebounds and six blocks as the Hawks beat visiting Boston. Alan Henderson and Tyrone Corbin each added 17 points.

Pacers 91, Knicks 86 Mark Jackson scored half of his season-high 28 points in the fourth quarter as Indiana won in New York. Rik Smits added 22 points and 11 rebounds as the Pacers won on the road for the 21st time this season. Allan Houston scored 31 points for the Knicks.

Suns 100, Mavericks 90 In Phoenix, Jason Kidd got his 18th career triple-double with 20 points, 13 rebounds and 12 assists as the Suns clinched a playoff berth. Antonio McDyess and Danny Manning each scored 17 points for Phoenix, which reached the playoffs for the 10th consecutive season.

Raptors 100, Warriors 98 In Oakland, Doug Christie scored 24 points as Toronto beat Golden State in overtime to snap a six-game losing streak. Toronto overcame an 11-point deficit in the final 3:42 of regulation time. Marcus Camby had 23 points and 16 rebounds for the Raptors.

Trail Blazers 103, Clippers 92 In Portland, Arvydas Sabonis had 28 points and 15 rebounds to lead the Trail Blazers. Isaiah Rider added 26 points for the Blazers, who have beaten the Clippers 12 straight times in Portland.

# Scrappy Columbus Takes 2d Women's League Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
COLUMBUS, Ohio — In a basketball game that at times bordered on savagery — with players getting elbowed, kicked and jumped upon — the American Basketball League's second championship turned on two plays of great strategy.

The Columbus Quest won, 86-81, Sunday, for their second consecutive title in the ABL, one of two fledgling U.S. women's basketball leagues.

The victory was not secured until the final minute, after the Long Beach StingRays had erased out a 73-64 deficit with 3:42 to go and cut it to 75-74 with 1:31 left.

The Quest then made the two plays that sealed the championship.

With 1:01 to go, Tonya Edwards drove through the Long Beach defense, made a graceful, soft-touch lay-up and was fouled by Clarissa Davis-Wright. Edwards made the free throw to make it 78-74.

With 50 seconds to go, Valerie Still scored high on the perimeter to grab a desperate 3-point shot by Niesha Johnson out of the air.

Still, who scored 25 points, was named the final's most valuable player for a second straight year.

Sporting a black eye from Game 2, Still talked again of retirement. A year ago she planned to quit, then signed a

two-year contract.

Late Sunday, Still said, "It's probably time for me to let it go."

Brian Agler, the Columbus coach, said: "Don't take that down. Val and I haven't talked about this yet."

Still, 36, said: "For me at this moment, there's nothing more I can do on the court. It really is hard to get up for games."

Still has been playing professionally for 14 years, including 12 in Italy.

The StingRays lost despite a league playoff record of 36 points by Davis-Wright, who fouled out in the final second.

Andrea Nagy also fouled out for Long Beach, which committed 35 personal fouls, while Columbus was called for 22.

The teams combined to make 61 of 65 free throws, with Still going 10-for-11 and Smith 10-for-10 as Columbus was 38-for-43 from the line. Davis-Wright made all nine of her foul shots for the StingRays.

They made their free throws down the stretch, said Maura McHugh, the Long Beach coach. "Columbus was able to knock them down when they needed to."

Long Beach outscored Columbus from the floor, hitting 28 of 54 field-goal attempts for 51.9 percent. The Quest was 21-for-52 for 40.4 percent.



Marcelo Rios of Chile returning a shot to Greg Rusedski of Britain in the final at Indian Wells, California.

# Rios Beats Rusedski in All-Lefty Final

By Robin Finn  
New York Times Service

INDIAN WELLS, California — Marcelo Rios, the first Chilean to crash the Top 10, captured the Newsweek Champions Cup by defying and denying the big serve of Greg Rusedski.

Rios used passing shots delivered with a purity of purpose from both sides, luring Rios to the net, and his own take on the unbreakable serve to control the match Sunday, 6-3, 6-7 (15-17), 7-6 (7-4), 6-4.

"After I broke him in the first game of the match, I think that was big, and I think I played pretty smart, holding my serve," said Rios, who held it from start to finish Sunday. The torturous second set was the only set he lost all week.

Both players were runners-up recently in the only Grand Slam finals of their careers. Rios at the 1998 Australian Open and Rusedski, a Briton, at the 1997 U.S. Open. Both were appearing in their third final in 1998, both are left-handed and both were chasing the No. 3 ranking.

The similarities ended there. In this war of contrasting styles and personalities in the event's first all-lefty final since Jimmy Connors downed Roscoe Tanner in 1976, the grinning Rusedski

owned the net while the grim-faced Rios patrolled the baseline.

According to both players, the third set told the tale. Rios took a serve in the chest in the 12th game but coolly rebounded in the tie-breaker and went up 6-4 with a backhand pass that would have bisected Rusedski had it hit him. Once he gained his two-sets-to-one edge, Rios patiently awaited his chance in the fourth set, broke Rusedski for a 5-4 lead with a forehand pass and served out the match at love.

The little-man-beats-big-man coup, which took 2 hours 46 minutes and featured the year's longest tie-breaker, sent Rios to a career-best ranking of third in the world, a development that inspired him to declare himself a qualified candidate for Pete Sampras's No. 1 spot.

"I think it's a big step in my career, really, you can see that you can even be No. 1 if you play good," Rios said. "One year ago maybe I was No. 20, and now I'm three, and that gives you more energy, more confidence to keep on going."

"I think I'm growing in the game, being more smart, being more focused," Rios said.

The 6-foot 4-inch (1.93-meter) Rusedski stood nearly a foot taller than Rios and, having broken his own all-time speed serving record Saturday with

a 149 mile per hour (238 kilometer per hour) bullet, routinely served 40 miles per hour faster than the Chilean. But the seventh-seeded Rios ignored the sixth-seeded Rusedski's 21 aces, ignored the loss of five set points in the second set's exhaustive 35-point tie-breaker and plugged away from the backcourt.

The Rios of old might have sent up a white flag after toiling in vain in such a lengthy tie-breaker, but those days of giving up are over.

He attributes the improvements in his game and his attitude to his second ground with his coach, Larry Stefanki.

Stefanki seems to have succeeded in his main mission: bringing tenacity to a player who already possessed talent.

"He teaches me how not to tank, to not give up," said Rios, whose mood often seems to match his inky black ponytail but is, in Rusedski's opinion, possibly a marketing ploy to replace John McEnroe as the baddest-tempered boy in the business.

In the doubles final, the third-seeded team of the U.S. Open champion, Patrick Rafter, and Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden, who had not played together since 1994, claimed the title, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3), by defeating a duo who had never played together before, Todd Martin and Richey Reneberg.

# Victory Propels Blackhawks Playoff Hopes

The Associated Press  
The Chicago Blackhawks beat the Florida Panthers, 4-4, to move into undisputed possession of the eighth and final playoff spot in the Western Conference with 16 games to go.

The Blackhawks are 25-23-11 since an 0-7-0 start that matched the worst in their history.

Chicago's Eric Daze scored four goals, two of them in a six-goal first period, to lead the rout at the Miami Arena.

John Vanbiesbrouck, who has been rumored to be on the trading block, gave up all six first-period goals. He was replaced by a rookie, Kevin Weekes, in the second period.

Sabres 3, Penguins 0 In Buffalo, Dominik Hasek stopped 22 shots for his 10th shutout.

Michael Peca had two goals and one assist for the Sabres. Tom Barrasso, the Penguins goaltender, also played well and the game was scoreless until Wayne Primeau's goal 6:48 into the third period.

The Penguins had no fewer than six good scoring opportunities foiled by

## NHL Roundup

Hasek, who leads the NHL in shutouts.

Hurricanes 4, Oilers 1 Sami Kapanen scored his second hat trick in as many games against Edmonton, helping Carolina end a seven-game losing streak with a victory over visiting Colorado.

The Ducks had only one goal in 29 power plays over their previous six games and entered the game with the NHL's second-worst power play.

team-leading goal count to 24. The Hurricanes won for the fifth time in seven games and halted the Oilers' best winning streak of the season at three.

Martin Gelas added a goal for the Hurricanes, who went ahead by scoring 63 seconds apart into the second period. Carolina got its first victory at the Greensboro Coliseum since Jan. 5.

Mighty Ducks 5, Avalanche 3 Two rookies, Frank Banham and Matt Cullen, scored power-play goals and Tomas Sandstrom ended a 34-game scoring drought as Anaheim snapped a seven-game losing streak with a victory over visiting Colorado.

The Ducks had only one goal in 29 power plays over their previous six games and entered the game with the NHL's second-worst power play.

# Luck Aids Barcelona's Quest for League Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
Luis Figo scored after three minutes of injury time, giving Barcelona a 2-1 victory at Valladolid and tightening its grip on first place in the Spanish League.

Figo, the Barcelona captain, got his toe to the ball just as the referee was

## Soccer Roundup

bringing his whistle to his lips to end the game Sunday night.

"Sure I was a little lucky, but sometimes you need a little luck. It's quite important in this game," Figo said.

Barcelona moved seven points ahead of Real Madrid, which has played one more game.

"We've got a great chance but there are still 10 games to go," said Luis van Gaal, the Barcelona coach.

"It's important that we control the euphoria. It's great to have confidence, but let's not confuse that with arrogance."

Not all Barcelona's players were smiling, though. Van Gaal sent in a substitute for Sonny Anderson for the third game in succession.

Anderson, the Brazilian international, striker said. "It was for the good of the team and that is all I am looking at."

Anderson was replaced by Dragan Ciric, a Yugoslav midfielder, after 55 minutes. The move changed the course of the game, and Barcelona's coach was almost certainly referring to Anderson when he said obliquely, "not all players" reached their peak in this game.

UNITED STATES: Marcelo Balboa scored a spectacular diving goal that helped the United States tie Paraguay, 2-2, on Sunday in San Diego.

The United States, which had not scored for three games, took a 2-1 lead five minutes into the second half on Balboa's brilliant effort.

Alexi Lalas looped a pass to Balboa, who slid head-first at the ball. His head was inches above the grass when he made contact, sending the ball past Paraguay's goalkeeper, Ruben Ruiz Diaz, and into the upper corner of the goal.

"It was just one of those things," said Balboa, who has 13 goals in 126 games with the national team.

Earlier, Chad Deering scored the first U.S. goal in four games, when he broke through in the 21st minute for a 1-1 tie.

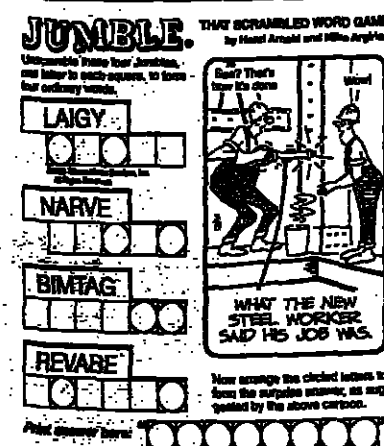
D.C. United, the Major League Soccer champion in both the league's seasons, opened its third season with a 2-0 victory over the Miami Fusion despite playing most of the match with only 10 men.

United lost forward Jaime Moreno, the league's leading scorer last year, in the 28th minute after a retaliatory foul on the Fusion's Cle Kootman.

D.C. was leading, 1-0, at the time on a goal by midfielder Richie Williams from 15 yards away in the 15th minute. Tony Sannes, who set up the first goal, scored the second in the 36th minute.

Even though the team's name is the Miami Fusion, the club calls Fort Lauderdale home because team officials could not negotiate a deal with Miami city officials to play in the Orange Bowl. Instead, the Fusion play at Lockhart Stadium, but team and league officials decided to keep the Miami name because of marketing commitments. (Reuters, AP)

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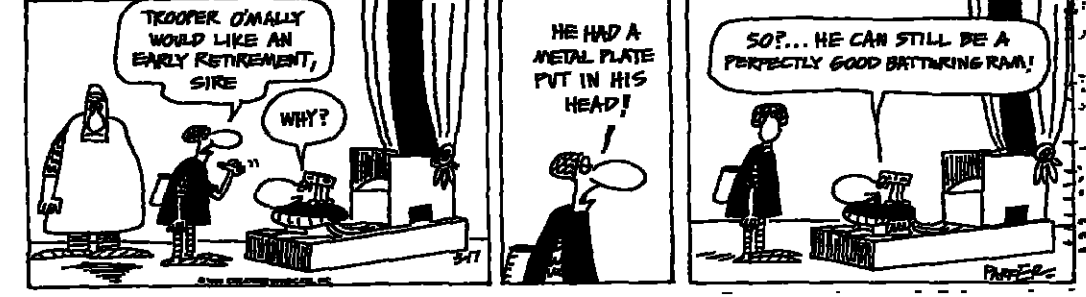
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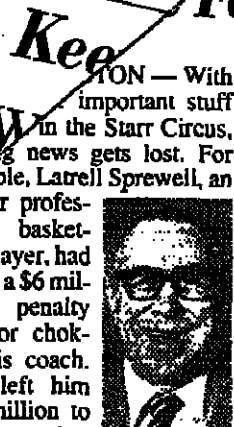


## DOONESBURY





## WALD Fans Coming



Buchwald

**Keep** — With important stuff in the Starr Circus, news gets lost. For example, LaRell Sprewell, an all-star professional basketball player, had to pay a \$6 million penalty just for choking his coach. This left him \$17 million to carry around as mad money. It split basketball fans down the middle — those who thought choking a coach should be worth three points, and those who thought it should be worth at least two foul shots.

Bruce Tomason, president of the Association to Preserve Violence in Sports, was incensed. "Sprewell did what he had to do to preserve the spirit of basketball. By fining him \$6 million, the officials are sending out a message that

the players will be deprived of their First Amendment rights. Our fear is that the Sprewell business will affect other sports. Pretty soon hockey players will be forbidden to hit their teammates over the head with their sticks, baseball players will not be allowed to spit in the faces of umpires, football players will not be able to kick their coaches in the groin, and golfers will not be able to stick their spikes in their opponents' feet."

I accused Bruce of being too pessimistic, but he was not having it. "There was a time in sports when playing fair was enough to participate in the sport. But now, with the money they're paying the superstars, the athletes make far more than their owners, and they are not going to be pushed around. I say if coaches are afraid to be choked, then they should wear helmets."

Laddy Goblou, a pro-choking fan, said the violence in sports is what keeps people glued to their sets.

"The Sprewell decision is a bad one in that, although he only had to give up \$6 million, which doesn't sound like a lot of money, he also had his feelings hurt. And that can do damage to someone when he is attempting to score."

□

"But," I protested, "Sprewell is now a household name, almost in the class of a Mike Tyson. You can sell a lot more sneakers if you're known as a coach choker."

"What do you think they should have done to Sprewell?" he asked.

"He should have been permitted to play but forced to wear a metal ankle lock so his coach would know where he was at all times."

## 'Titanic' Breaks U.S. Record

**The Associated Press** — **LOS ANGELES** — Somewhere in the United States or Canada, a moviegoer bought a ticket over the weekend that pushed "Titanic" past "Star Wars" to become the top domestic money-earner ever.

Going into Saturday, the shipwreck saga claimed receipts of \$458.2 million and was projected by industry estimates to have grossed at least \$7 million more by evening. That gave it a total of more than \$465 million, breaking the domestic mark of \$461 million set by "Star Wars."

"Titanic" already holds the worldwide record with receipts in excess of \$1.1 billion.

# Breaking a Taboo to Finish an Elgar Symphony

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

**LONDON** — So identified is the music of Sir Edward Elgar with this land that a chord from the Romantic composer can bring a heave to the bemedaled chest of the most stoic Briton. Not for nothing does the Oxford Dictionary of Music call his "Pomp and Circumstance" March No. 1 "an alternative national anthem," and tampering with his memory could be considered defacing a public monument.

At his death from cancer in 1934, Elgar left behind sketches for a Third Symphony, and in his painful last months, the 76-year-old composer exacted a bedside pledge from his daughter Carice and his closest friend, William H. Reed, first violinist of the London Symphony Orchestra, that these rough drafts would never be "tinkered" with. He even urged that they be burned.

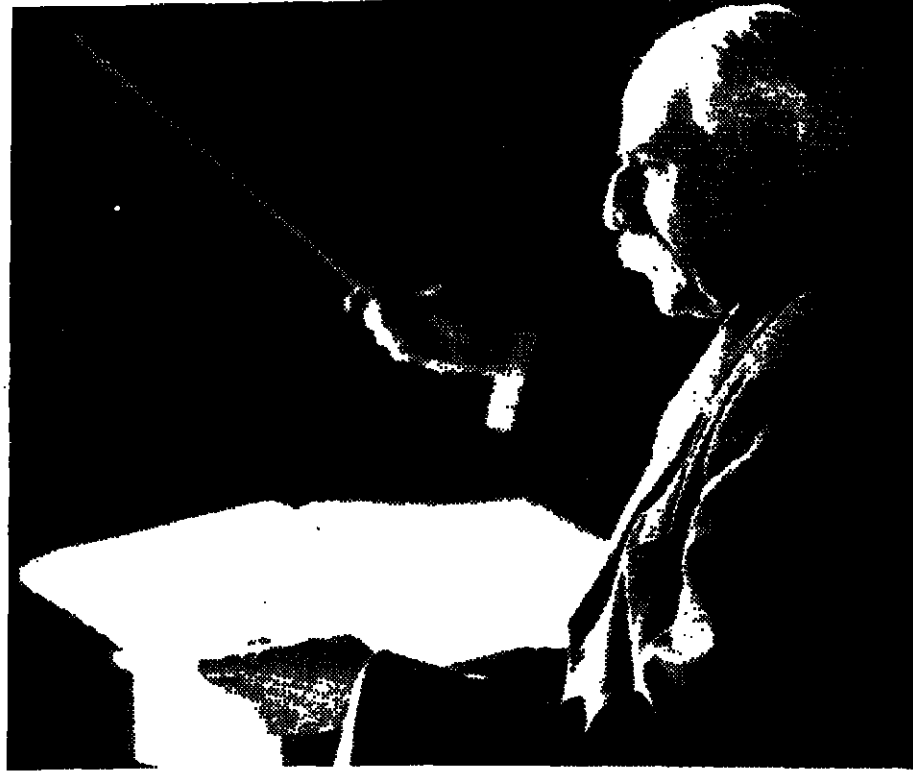
Over the intervening decades there have been attempts to develop the 141 pages of musical notations, doodles and scribbled directives into a full symphony, much the way incomplete works of such artists as Bartok, Berg, Delius, Mahler, Mozart and Puccini were finished after their deaths and entered the orchestral repertoire.

In Elgar's case, however, all bids were turned aside by the family, always invoking the dying composer's anguished words and pronouncements like that of his friend George Bernard Shaw that "no completion or reconstruction is possible." The Third Symphony, Shaw declared magisterially, "died with the composer."

Generations of Elgar lovers in Britain have assailed attempts to get around the proscription, variously calling such efforts "an obscenity," "an act against morality" and in general a betrayal of the cultural legacy of the man they consider the greatest British composer since Purcell.

Thus the overused phrase "historic moment" can properly be summoned to describe the gala premiere performance, by the BBC Symphony Orchestra in Royal Festival Hall in London on Feb. 15, of a stirring piece of music it originally commissioned 66 years ago. It was identified on the program as Elgar/Payne Symphony No. 3.

In anticipation of the event, the legions of Elgar lovers and music critics were at battle stations, but all that broke out was peace and rapture. "The dying Elgar feared that no amount of 'tinkering' could salvage his ef-



Claremont Press

Tampering with Sir Edward Elgar's memory was considered "an obscenity."

forts, but he had not reckoned on this tinkering." The Sunday Times said in one of the universally favorable reviews. The Independent's headline read, "The great national secret is out — and it's very moving."

Anthony Payne, the British composer who persuaded the Elgar family to let him override the vow and render the sketches into a finished symphony, reported a number of cheering calls, faxes and letters.

"All those old Elgarians have a very possessive feeling about him," he said. "I don't want to exaggerate, but typical was one person who called and said, 'Now that I've stopped crying, I've decided to ring you.'"

Four more British dates have been set, and the piece will have its U.S. debut in November with the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Andrew Davis conducting, followed by performances in March 1999 by the National Symphony Orchestra, led by Leonard Slatkin, in Washington and at Carnegie Hall in New York. A BBC Symphony Orchestra recording with Davis has been released on NMC Records.

Payne, 61, is a composer, writer, broadcaster and authority on 20th-century British music who became interested in developing the sketches when he encountered 40 pages of facsimiles in a book written by Reed in 1936 called "Elgar as I Knew Him."

In the book, Reed attributed Elgar's reluctance to see his sketches fall into other hands to the composer's conviction that he intended something unique with his Third Symphony that no one else could infer.

Elgar was not a chronological composer, and what he had set down were discontinuous scraps and fragments from four different movements, with no hints of what he planned for some large developmental sections, codas and the finale of the whole work. "It did not seem at all odd to him," Reed wrote, "to begin things in the middle, or to switch off suddenly from one movement to another."

Payne's work on the sketches was an academic exercise, a pastime that he returned to periodically over more than two decades, with gaps of years between glances. In 1995

he produced a broadcast talk on the sketches with piano accompaniment for the BBC, and in that show he said he believed that there was too little to go on in the sketches to produce a finished symphony.

"Then the next day," Payne said, "just as I was about to put them back in the bottom drawer for what I thought was the last time, it hit me like a lightning bolt. I suddenly realized that four pages of faintly outlined fragments I had previously discounted were in fact intended for the development section."

Still aware that the family's objections barred him from a serious stab at completing the work, he set out to do so for his own satisfaction.

In the summer of 1995, the remaining family members — eight great-nieces and great-nephews — confronted a decision that was to be the turning point. It was pointed out to them that the publication by Reed of the facsimiles in 1936 effectively placed them under copyright, and the documents would pass into the public domain in 2004.

Suddenly the question of how best to serve Elgar's legacy was reduced to letting anyone have a shot at completing the symphony or authorizing development by Payne, a man with experience, background and proven dedication to the subject. They commissioned Payne.

Sitting in the music parlor of his Islington house and cradling a manuscript of the work, Payne excitedly recalled the nature of the challenge. "Imagine a jigsaw puzzle," he said, "and then imagine one without the plan and with lots of pieces missing."

Guided by Reed's account in his book of having played the sketches on his violin while Elgar pounded away on the piano, he set out. In the "self-borrowing" tradition that Elgar was known to use, Payne looked to the two earlier symphonies and to an oratorio and some incidental music for a historical drama that Elgar had been working on in his later years for hints of what he might have put in the Third.

Payne succeeded in turning an estimated 25 minutes of Elgar into 56 minutes of Elgar/Payne, and even experienced listeners have found it difficult to tell when one lets off and the other begins.

Payne looked about his study with satisfaction, scanning the bookcases crammed with scores and biographies of composers. "To think that this great treasure was just sitting on library shelves," he said, "Every library had it. It really was buried treasure."

## PEOPLE

**THE** Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington opens an exhibition Thursday that chronicles the career of Ella Fitzgerald. The woman whose repertoire encompassed show tunes, jazz songs, novelties (remember "A-Tisket, A-Tasket"?), bossa nova, opera, scat and bebop will be heard on audio and seen on video. Besides the music that won her plaudits before her death at 79 in 1996, "Ella Fitzgerald: First Lady of Song" will feature gowns, costumes, recordings, scrapbooks, sheet music, photographs and other memorabilia.

The love affair between Prince Charles and Camilla Parker Bowles returned firmly to the public spotlight after they held a joint reception at Queen Elizabeth's estate at Sandringham. Six months after the death of his former wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, the weekend gathering of 25 guests was being seen by Britain's army of royal commentators as another bid by Charles to get his relationship with Parker Bowles accepted by the public.

At 89, there are few jokes Milton Berle hasn't told, heard or made his own. "You've heard of Alzheimer's disease? He's got Berlesheimer's disease. He forgets everything — except other people's jokes," the comic

Dick Capri said at a party to celebrate Berle's 85 years in show business. The cigar-chomping icon who hit vaudeville as a 5-year-old and helped sell America on television with "The Texaco Star Theater" in the 1940s and 1950s, has no plans to retire. "Waiting for me to retire is like leaving the porch light on for Jimmy Hoffa," Berle said.

The actor Christian Slater has been freed from jail after his 90-day sentence was reduced for good behavior. Slater, 28, imprisoned since Jan. 14 for assaulting his girlfriend in a drug-induced rage, left the La Verne city jail in east Los Angeles, accompanied by his lawyer.

Doctors have advised the British composer Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber to reduce his workload because of a flu-like illness. The composer of "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera," who will turn 50 this week, remained "a busy man and is very fine and is not on a death bed," his spokesman said Monday. He added that Lloyd Webber "picked up an illness some years ago which made him susceptible to picking up infections."

A cover design for an Asterix comic book fetched

just over 350,000 francs (nearly \$60,000) at a record-breaking auction in Paris over the weekend of cartoon books, posters and memorabilia. The original, signed sketch by Albert Uderzo for the 1991 story "Asterix and the Secret Weapon" took the third highest price ever for a comic book design. Altogether, the auction fetched 1.66 million francs, the auctioneers said.

A Detroit publishing house says the movie studio behind the Arnold Schwarzenegger movie "Jingle All the Way" was a grinch when it came to giving credit. Murray Hill Publishing is suing 20th Century Fox for at least \$150,000, charging that the studio stole the idea for the screenplay of the 1996 film from a Detroit high school teacher, Brian Alan Webster. Murray Hill bought the screenplay rights from Webster, who named his story "So This Is Christmas."

A silk handkerchief once owned by Empress Elizabeth of Austria fetched nearly \$10,000 in a Vienna auction. A present from Elizabeth's mother when she married her Habsburg cousin, Emperor Franz Josef I, in 1854, the handkerchief was sold for 120,000 schillings (\$9,410), the Dorotheum auction house said. Franz Josef's linen handkerchief went for a more modest 14,400 schillings.



Fred Powers/Reuters

**CLASS REUNION** — The actresses Olivia Newton-John, left, Stockard Channing and Didi Conn gathered at the re-release of the 1978 movie "Grease," which was celebrating its 20th anniversary in Hollywood.



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The World's Daily Newspaper

**Willey Mail**  
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**Was Warm**  
**And Cordial**

**How Voter Surveys Show**  
**Clinton's Rating Stays**  
**High, Possibly Rising**

By Brian Knowlton

**WASHINGTON** — As Clinton's approval rating continues to rise, the White House is looking for ways to counter the allegations of sexual misconduct.

The president's public image is being bolstered by a series of polls that show his support for the performance of his administration is high and rising.

According to a survey by the Washington Post, Clinton's approval rating is at 65 percent, up from 61 percent in a survey last month.

The survey also found that Clinton's favorability rating is at 78 percent, up from 75 percent in a survey last month.

Clinton's groups shaken by Willey report. Republicans uneasy with Clinton's options. Page 3.

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**Despite a Ban**  
**Indonesian Milit**

By Tim Weiner

**WASHINGTON** — The Pentagon is training Indonesian military forces despite a congressional ban on such training.

The ban, which was passed in 1992, prohibits the U.S. from training Indonesian military forces.

The Pentagon says the training is necessary to help Indonesia fight terrorism.

The training is being conducted by the U.S. Special Operations Command.

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